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VERNACULAR MIDDLE SCHOOL.

FIRST ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

HEADMASTER'S INTERESTING REPORT.

The Government Vernacular Middle School held its first annual prize distribution yesterday at the school-house situated just below King's College. The premises were gaily decked with flags and bunting, and there was a large attendance of those interested in Chinese educational matters, including the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, Dr. S. W. Tso, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, and Mr. Li Yau Chuen.

Head-Master's Report.

The Headmaster, in the course of his report, stated that the first Entrance Examination held in the Hall of Ellis Kadoorie School on March 4th and 5th was attended by 404 candidates, including some 80 students of the Confucian Middle School. Subsequently, at its commencement of work on March 6th the school comprised the Middle School Division, the Normal Division, and the Higher Primary Division, amounting to a total of 142 students on roll.

"Objects."

One of the chief objects of the Middle School division is to prepare students for the newly-organized Chinese Department of the University, which, if it meets with sufficient financial support, will develop into a Chinese Faculty. The maximum enrolment of the year was 160, and average attendance 136.83, including the attendance of 26 students who have never been absent for a day.

From March to July the school was temporarily housed in three places—the Middle School Division in Ellis Kadoorie School, the Normal Division in Nos. 9 and 10, Wing Wah Terrace, and the Higher Primary Division in the temple opposite the back gate of Ellis Kadoorie School. In September the school was removed to its present premises where the matchless was demolished to make room for a covered playground.

"Scholarships."

In the name of a body of Chinese gentlemen interested in our school, Messrs. Fung Ping Shan and Li Yik Mui generously offered to contribute \$1,500 towards the first year's expenses and also free scholarships of \$30 each annually (being \$24 for fees and \$6 for books) to a maximum of 50 scholarships every year.

With regard to studies special progress has been made in Confucian ethics. Literary taste in Chinese has been cultivated especially in the Normal Division, but both written and spoken English leaves much room for improvement. The school was inspected by H.E. the Governor and the Director of Education on March 22nd and by the Director of Education on March 4th and 5th and September 23rd. In December four normal students sat for their final examination conducted by a Government Examiner, and two were successful.

Sports.

Of school sports football, volleyball and ping-pong are the most popular. Basketball and swimming are also encouraged. Owing to the lack of a proper playground we regret to say that we cannot develop our games as we should wish. However, we have now put up three teams, namely, football, volleyball, and basketball.

The health of the school has been gratifying on the whole. All the nine classrooms of the school are now occupied, and we look forward hopefully to a successful future.

Mr. Wood's Speech.

Mr. Li King Hong, Gentlemen, and students, it gives me great pleasure to come here to-day to present the prizes at this first prize giving of the Vernacular Middle School. As the Headmaster has already explained to you, the school includes not only Middle School classes but also a Normal Division and a Higher Primary division.

The object of the school is threefold: it hopes to turn out young men equipped for a business life with a sound education in which Chinese studies have played the principal part but practical teaching of English has not been neglected. Secondly, it aims at producing good Chinese teachers for Vernacular Schools and, thirdly, it hopes to educate students in such a manner that they will be able to pass on to the University where they will

(Continued on next column)

HOME FOOTBALL.

WALSALL DEFEAT TRANMERE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, January 24th.

Playing in the Northern Section of the Third Division of the English League to-day, Walsall defeated Tranmere by five goals to one, and Rotherham and Accrington playing at Rotherham shared the points, each side netting once.

BOXING.

A BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, January 24th.

Johnny Curley, of Lambeth, (holder) and Johnny Cuthbert, of Sheffield, both turned the scales at 13 lbs. when they weighed-in this afternoon, preparatory to to-night's fight at the National Sporting Club for the featherweight championship of Great Britain over twenty rounds.

LATER.

Cuthbert out-pointed Curley. It was a poor fight, in which very few good blows were landed. Cuthbert relied largely on right hooks to the jaw and body blows, while Curley, who was a better stylist than his opponent, scored most of his points with straight lefts and left hooks to the jaw and body, but both contestants frequently missed.

It was an even struggle throughout, Cuthbert gaining the narrowest victory. The decision was cheered.

specialise in the study of Chinese language, literature, history and philosophy. This is not the place to talk about the possibilities of establishing a Chinese Faculty in the University but I should like to take this opportunity of saying how much we who are interested in this school look forward to the establishment of such a Faculty.

It seems to me that we should be careful not to let slip any opportunity that we have in Hong Kong may have to preserve and perpetuate the tradition of profound Chinese scholarship, and yet not to sacrifice the modern spirit of research, but to combine in a happy degree the old culture with newer comparative methods.

In connection with the teaching of English, it is desirable to have a teacher whose mother tongue is English. I am very pleased to have this occasion of thanking publicly Mr. Fung Ping Shan and Mr. Li Yik Mui and through them a body of gentlemen known to us as the *pan hak fan*, for the generous financial help they have given to this school.

Mr. Fung and Mr. Li have shown an unflinching interest in its welfare.

As you have heard from the Headmaster they have been associated with Dr. S. W. Tso and Dr. Wan Man Kai in a Government appointment designed to further the interests of the school, and to all these gentlemen I wish to express my hearty thanks for their co-operation. I should like also to say a word of appreciation of the work of the Headmaster, Mr. Li King Hong, who has admirably contended with the difficulties of setting a new institution on its feet, a task in which his staff has loyally supported him.

I remember that in 1924 when I was in the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, my old friend Dr. Kotewall discussed with me the possibility of starting a Government Chinese middle school in Hong Kong.

Little did I think then that within 3 years I should have the privilege which is mine to-day of being present at the first prize-giving of such a school as this.

The response of the public, indicated by the large number of applications for admission, is gratifying.

I shall not detain you longer but conclude by wishing teachers and pupils a pleasant holiday and a new strenuous year of successful effort.

Mr. Wood's speech was then translated into Chinese by Mr. Y. P. Law, Inspector of Vernacular Schools.

Speeches in Chinese were delivered by Dr. Tso, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, and the Hon. Dr. Kotewall.

Mr. Kotewall remarked that he ought to be grateful to His Excellency, Sir Cecil Clementi, and Sir Shou Son Chow. The former, immediately on his arrival, took up the matter with vigour, going to the length of deciding its curriculum. When Sir Shou Son Chow returned from England he also gave his support.

ROUND THE WORLD WALKER.

TOURS OF A JAPANESE STUDENT.

TO WALK ROUND THE ISLAND ON SUNDAY.

There has arrived in Hong Kong another round-the-world walker. This is Mr. S. Akimitsu, a graduate of the Ritsumeikan College of Law in Kyoto, Japan. He is attempting three distinct tours which will cover the northern section of both hemispheres.

Next Sunday he is to set out on a walk around the Island of Hong Kong, making a start from Government House at 9 a.m. He states that he will carry out the walk in less than five hours.

Twenty-six years of age, Mr. Akimitsu, started from Tokyo on August 8th last year. He walked to Shimonoseki, since when he has covered Korea, Fusan, Keijo, Mukden, Dairen, Port Arthur, Tientsin, Peking, back to Tientsin and on to Taingtao. He completed his trip in two months and one day.

He then went to Shanghai and from there has crossed south-eastern China through Amoy to Swatow, arriving from that port by steamer. Mr. Akimitsu travels "light" and carries with him only a book of autographs, a hot water bottle, haversack, a flask and a white band inscribed with the words "walking round the world" on one side and Japanese characters with the same meaning on the reverse.

His autograph book has been signed by a number of Chinese, Russian, Japanese and other statesmen, diplomats, journalists and business men.

Mr. Akimitsu, who started out with 2,000 yen, helps to support himself by contributing articles to the Japanese newspapers on the progress of his tour. He hopes to be able later to write a book on his experiences.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

	Rupee, Jan. 24th.
Paris	122.7-16
Brussels	34.81
Amsterdam	12.14
Berlin	20.48
Copenhagen	18.21
Vienna	34.43
Helsingfors	19.7
Lisbon	46.7-52
Buenos Aires	46.7-52
Shanghai	2/6.3
Yokohama	2/0.1-18
Athens	37.3
New York	4.55.5-16
Geneva	23.20
Milan	113
Stockholm	18.19
Oslo	19.02
Prague	18.34
Madrid	29.704
Rio	5.13-18
Bombay	2/4.3-32
Hong Kong	2/4.3-32
Silver (spot)	24.7-18
Silver (forward)	24.3-18

POLICE FIGHT WITH ARMED POACHERS.

ON LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN'S SUSSEX ESTATE.

One of the biggest man-hunts ever organised by the police in the South of England took place in the early hours of one morning last month following a desperate hand-to-hand encounter between armed poachers and police on Lord Louis Mountbatten's estate, Addean, about six miles from Chichester.

Shortly before 2 a.m. a gamekeeper heard shots coming from among the trees near the house. The constable P. C. Chandler and P. C. Akehurst—joined by gamekeepers, went towards the trees and challenged three men who approached with a gun. A shot was fired and the men attacked the police officers, using thick, heavy sticks, against which the truncheons of the police were useless. One man also used the butt end of the gun.

At a command from their leader the men ran through the trees into the country, but the officers gave chase and got hold of one of the men. He was, however, joined by his companions, and P. C. Chandler was struck unconscious to the ground.

Empty Houses Searched. The gamekeepers continued the chase, but lost sight of the men after a chase of about a mile and a half. Meanwhile, servants from the house improvised a stretcher and carried the wounded constables back to Lord Louis Mountbatten's house and telephoned police headquarters.

Every available constable was called up and, in cars and on bicycles, a hunt for the men took place in every village and wood within 10 miles of the town. Fifty police took part, with the Chichester Chief Constable's bloodhounds, and searched empty houses and inspected all vehicles on the move.

At 8 a.m. three men were arrested, one in the village of Hermitage and the others in the village of Emworth.

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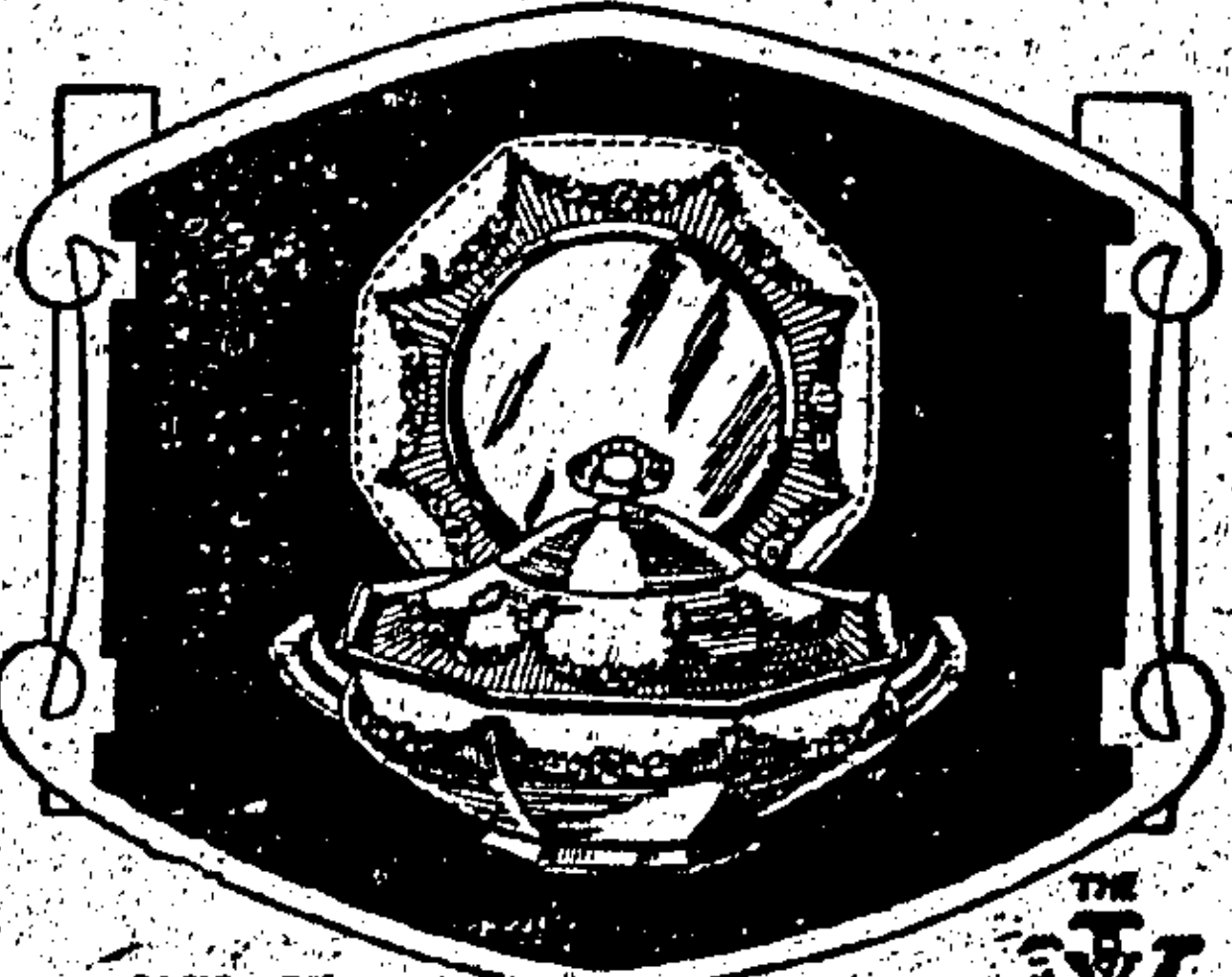
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HONG KONG.

NATIONALISTS DECLARE THEIR POLICY

DOMINANT AIM OF THE SOUTHERN GOVERNMENT.

"RECOVERY OF CHINA'S FULL INDEPENDENCE."

NO REAL PEACE UNTIL THIS HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

MR. EUGENE CHEN'S OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The policy of the Nationalist Government is outlined in the official statement given below, the publication of which was authorized by Mr. Eugene Chen in Hankow on Sunday.

All treaties now existing are apparently to be swept away, but "in working out the specific foreign issues involved," the Nationalist Government "will not disregard the considerations of right and justice due to foreign nationals."

The question now is stated to be "not what Great Britain and the other Powers may wish to grant China to meet 'the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese nation,' but what nationalist China may justly grant Great Britain and the other Powers."

The declaration asserts that Great Britain or any other Power has nothing to fear when China is under nationalist leadership and rule and recovers her lost independence. But to-day, it states, the effective protection of foreign life and property in China does not stand and can no longer rest upon foreign bayonets and foreign gunboats. The "arm" of Chinese nationalism—the economic weapon—is more puissant than any engine of warfare the foreigner can devise.

The Nationalist Government declares its readiness to negotiate separately with any of the Powers for a settlement of treaty or other cognate questions on the basis of economic equality and mutual respect for each other's political and territorial sovereignty.

The full statement is as follows:

HANKOW, January 23rd.

Mr. Eugene Chen, to-day, authorized the publication of the following declaration by the Nationalist Government:

The leading assumption of all British and other declarations of policy regarding China is that she is unable to look after her own interests, and that in pursuance of the 'spirit of the Washington Conference,' Great Britain and the other Powers must enter into self-denying ordinances respecting her in order to 'safeguard her integrity, independence, promote her economic development, and the rehabilitation of her finances.' This is not true of nationalist China. To-day, this new China is strong and conscious of its power and its ability by economic means to enforce its will on Chinese soil against any Power. The question then is not what Great Britain and the other Powers may wish to grant China to meet 'the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese nation,' but what nationalist China may justly grant Great Britain and the other Powers, whose régime of international control is now definitely sharing the fate of all historical systems of political subjection.

"Foreign Imperialism."

These words are used advisedly. The system of international control in China, known as foreign imperialism, has necessarily involved such limitation of Chinese sovereignty, economic, judicial and political, that anything like real and full independence has not been enjoyed by China since England imposed on her the Treaty of Nanjing, which inaugurated the system. In a very real sense, therefore, it is historically true to state that the British, having defeated China in the opium wars, deprived her of her independence, Englishmen of the present generation, born since that dark transaction, may not remember, but nationalist China with the old iron of defeat in its flesh, must needs remember. This is the nationalist view, and unless it is grasped as one of the dominant aims of Chinese nationalism, it cannot be understood.

The Dominant Aim.

What is this dominant aim? It is the recovery of China's full independence, which was lost as the result of her defeat at the hands of the British. And until this act of historical justice is done, there can be no real peace between Chinese nationalism and British imperialism. Before the emergence of Chinese nationalism in its active revolutionary phase, there was, it is true, a state of seeming peace between the Chinese and the British, but it was no more real and enduring than the similar phenomena of 'peace' that one finds recorded on every page of

history and conquest. The nation that is undying can never be at peace with its conqueror. It will strike at the selected moment. The selected moment came when British-controlled rifles were ordered to 'shoot to kill' Chinese students on Chinese soil on May 30th, 1925, at Shanghai, and the movement for liberation found an instrument of power when, following the killing of Chinese students and others by foreign machine-guns on June 23rd off the Shamen, Canton, the economic weapon was forged by Chinese nationalism in the South. The struggle has spread and continued to spread, and because it is waged by an awakened nation fighting to be free, it will not cease until complete independence is won.

Great Britain or any other Power has nothing to fear when China is under nationalist leadership and rule and recovers her lost independence. It is not to revert to methods of barbarism of a Chang Tsung Chang, or to reintroduce the feudalism of a Chang Tso Lin, or to maintain and perpetuate the medievalism of the mandarin in Peking that nationalist China wants independence. This is desired, and is being fought for, because a modern State must be set up in China if the Chinese people are not to suffer the fate of dead nations, but if such a State is to be built up by Chinese hands, then China must be mistress of her own household—this means independence. The modern State in China implies the existence of a Government which will rule and administer taxes in China as a common possession of the Chinese people, and not as the private property of some feudal or medieval gang in control at Peking, and generally connotes an ideology and technique that will cause anti-social characters like Chang Tsung Chang and his allies to be thought of and dealt with in the terms and conception of outlawry as defined in books, and will subject individual British and other alien adventurers who aid and abet them to plunder China to punishment as international brigands.

Considerations of Right and Justice.

A Government whose existence is implied by the modern State in China will necessarily (since it will be a modern Government) work out the specific foreign issues involved in the recovery of China's full independence along lines which, while asserting and enforcing Chinese authority and preserving the vital nationalist interests, will not disregard the considerations of right and justice due to foreign nationals. But in this regard the great impressive fact must be grasped. To-day the effective protection of foreign life and property in China does not stand, and can

no longer rest upon foreign bayonets and foreign gunboats, the 'arm' of Chinese nationalism—the economic weapon—is more puissant than any engine of warfare the foreigner can devise.

Armed Conflict Unnecessary.

And the British in particular must now understand that the forces of the present revolutionary situation are handing over the protection of foreign life and property to the Government that derives its authority from those in whose hands it is centred, a power that can paralyse the economic life of foreign nationals in China. It is, however, the view of the Nationalist Government that the liberation of China from the yoke of foreign imperialism need not necessarily involve any armed conflict between Chinese nationalism and foreign Powers. For this reason the Nationalist Government prefer to have all questions outstanding between nationalist China and foreign Powers settled by negotiation and agreement. It is in this sense that the Minister of Foreign Affairs indicated the policy of the Nationalist Government to the American Minister when the latter visited Canton last autumn, and the same policy has again been indicated to the new British Minister, the Japanese representative, and the representative of the American Minister. In order to prove that this is no idle statement of its policy, the Nationalist Government hereby declare its readiness to negotiate separately with any of the Powers for a settlement of treaty or other cognate questions on the basis of economic equality and mutual respect for each other's political and territorial sovereignty.

The Hankow Incident.

In spite of the misleading reports, the new status in quo in the Hankow Concession involved no real departure from the foregoing statement of policy, and the Nationalist Government have categorically repudiated the imputation that the events leading up to the new status in quo—the bayonetting of several Chinese, two of them seriously—were deliberately planned and staged in order to bring about the violent and forcible capture of the Concession. The extension of the nationalist control to the Concession has been due less to the entry of armed Chinese forces (which occurred with the British consent) than (1) to the landing in the first instance of the British Marines in circumstances inevitably calculated to provoke, and which did provoke, a bloody clash with a patriotic Chinese crowd; and (2) to the abdication by the British Municipal Council of its powers (which, together with the unnecessary evacuation of the British women and children, was the result of a too lurid interpretation of the situation by the British), with the consequent establishment of the present Nationalist Commission for the administration of the Concession.

The Real Spirit of Awakened China.

Finally, the Nationalist Government have to emphasize these facts: (1) British trade and other interests lie preponderantly along the Yangtze and in South China, which are all subject to the Nationalist Government; (2) almost the whole of China south of the Yangtze, together with large areas in the North, including all that territory under the Kuomintang, is under Nationalist control; (3) if a plebiscite were to be taken in the territory under Chang Tso Lin, Chang Tsung Chang and Sun Chuan Fang, an overwhelming vote would be cast in favour of the Nationalist Government. But the most decisive argument of all is that the Nationalist Government represents the real spirit of awakened China, and is the instrument of power in the achievement of the revolutionary movement with which foreign imperialism must come to terms. No Power incurs any risk in coming to terms with the Government which derives its authority and sanction and is supported by the Chinese nationalists, because nationalism is an indestructible and invincible force.—Daily Bulletin.

THE CANTONESE AND SHANGHAI.

MR. EUGENE CHEN'S STATEMENT.

"We Shall Enter Not As Conquerors, But As Administrators And Conservers."

"An Inevitable Incident In The Resistless Advance Of The Chinese Nationalist Movement."

FOREIGNERS SHOULD FACE THE FUTURE WITH HOPE, NOT FEAR.

Mr. Eugene Chen, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Nationalist Government, in a statement given to foreign correspondents at Hankow on Saturday, made another explanation of the attitude and policy of his Government, and made special reference, for the first time, to the position of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai in the future programme of the Government. The Cantonese would enter Shanghai, he declared, not as conquerors but as administrators and conservers.

The statement, which is the third to be made to foreign newspapers in the past week, is transmitted by the Nationalist News Agency and published in the Canton Gazette.

In the course of it, Mr. Chen made the following declaration regarding Shanghai:

"The extension of Nationalist authority to the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai will not take place as the work of capture but as an inevitable incident in the resistless advance of the Chinese Nationalist movement."

"And when that day of triumph comes, we shall enter Shanghai not as mere conquerors but as administrators and conservers of the work done there by the foreign nationals."

The full text of Mr. Chen's statement is: "The Nationalist Government is not anti-foreign, although the great mass of Chinese Nationalists from whom it derives its power and authority are anti-imperialists. The distinction between anti-foreign spirit and anti-imperialism is real and vital. We are not, for instance, anti-German; nor are we anti-Russian, because neither Germany nor Soviet Russia is now party to any unequal treaties on which rests the régime of international control known as foreign imperialism in China."

"We are anti-imperialism because we demand the release of China from the stranglehold of this foreign imperialism which was first imposed upon China as a result

of the defeat inflicted by the British in the first opium war. The anti-British movement, therefore, is in reality a movement for the recovery of the politico-economic independence which China lost in the war with England."

Policy Resisted.

"The fact that we are not anti-foreign partially explains why we have never harboured the mad idea of expelling all foreign interests out of China. One of the fundamental aims of Chinese nationalism is the creation of a modern state in China. This is a political imperative if the Chinese people are not to go the way of extinct nationalities."

"The government of Nationalist China, therefore, will settle the special foreign issues involved in the recovery of China's independence along the line which, while asserting and enforcing Chinese authority and preserving the vital Nationalist interests, will not disregard considerations of right and justice due to foreign nationals."

Friendly To America.

"The Nationalist attitude towards America is one of friendliness even though for historical economic reasons America has been party to unequal treaties and American authorities, in spite of good intention, are sometimes misled into actions inconsistent with the real interests of American Nationalists in China."

"The extension of Nationalist authority to the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai will not take place as a work of capture but as an inevitable incident in the resistless advance of the Chinese Nationalist movement. And when that day of triumph comes, we shall enter Shanghai not as mere conquerors but as administrators and conservers of work done there by foreign nationals."

"Let the foreigners face the future with hope and not fear."

Signed Eugene Chen, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Nationalist Government."

MAKING ILLICIT SAMSHU.

FIRST STILL SEIZED IN COLONY.

DEFENDANT FINED \$500.

An odd assortment of pots and pans was produced in Court yesterday morning, when a Chinese was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell with running an illicit samshu distillery.

Chief Preventive Officer Clarke conducted the case for the Imports and Exports Department.

In reply to the Magistrate, the defendant admitted possession of the still and liquor, but denied that he trafficked in the illicit liquor.

Mr. Lindell: The charge states that the liquor was being distilled in the Roman Catholic Church. Is that so?

C.P.O. Clarke: No. In the servants' quarters attached to the church.

Mr. Lindell: Is it an ordinary still?

C.P.O. Clarke: Yes. It is the same kind as is used in the country, but it is the first one to be seized in the Colony.

Mr. Lindell: What is its capacity?—Thirty or forty jars a day. Once the thing gets properly hot, you can turn out three gallons in forty minutes.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$500 with the alternative of four months' imprisonment.

The prisoner left the Court ejaculating: "I have no money; I have no money."

Mr. Lindell: Then you can go to jail.

ART EXHIBITION.

AT LANE, CRAWFORD'S TO-MORROW.

TO BE OPENED BY LADY CLEMENTI.

An exhibition of work by Miss H. M. Gordon, the well-known artist, will be opened at Messrs. Lane, Crawford's to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock by Lady Clementi.

Miss Gordon, who specialises in Eastern scenes has recently been touring Northern India. Some of her sketches of Kashmir and Simla are particularly pleasing, and another of Constantinople, just before the Allies ordered the women folk to leave, have special interest on account of the difficulties encountered by the artist in pursuing her art.

WOMEN ROBBED AT KOWLOON.

DEFENDANT ADMITS CHARGES.

Familiarity with the premises and the knowledge that the contained valuable articles were sources of temptation to a firewood hawker and ended in his being implicated in an armed raid. He enlisted the aid of two others and together the trio went to the second floor of No. 218, Temple Street, Kowloon, taking with them knives and daggers with which to intimidate the inmates.

It appeared that at about 1.30 p.m. on December 3rd the three men including defendant went to the premises and obtained admission on the pretence of selling firewood. The only inmates in the flat at the time were three women who were promptly forced into the front cubicle by the robbers all of whom carried knives. Two of the robbers kept guard over the women while the third searched the place for valuables. They remained in the flat for half an hour and took from a cash box about \$32 in cash, 2 gold wrist watches, 4 gold finger-rings, 1 diamond finger ring, 1 pair gold ear-rings and 2 jade finger rings.

Nothing further was heard until January 8th when the police received information of the robbery. After investigation, the prisoner was arrested on the evening of January 9th in Queen's Road West and at the identification parade on the following day at the Kowloon Police Station in which defendant stood with eight others, one of the women recognised prisoner immediately.

Subsequently the defendant took Sub-Inspector Fallon to the various pawn-shops where he had pawned the stolen articles.

Brought before Mr. T. W. Ainsworth at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, defendant admitted the charges against him. He declared that that was the first time he had stolen from anybody and that he was driven to do so by poverty.

Sub-Inspector Fallon prosecuted on behalf of the Crown and Mr. A. McCallum held a watching brief on behalf of the Rock Sang Pawnshop.

Defendant was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

before the Allies ordered the women folk to leave, have special interest on account of the difficulties encountered by the artist in pursuing her art.

ANOTHER ORDER TO THE POLICE.

"PREVENT ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATION."

CHINESE-NEW YEAR.

NOT TO BE RECOGNISED BY THE SCHOOLS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Kuomintang Press in Canton is of the opinion that the United States of America will be the first Power to recognise the Canton Party. It is also stated that the Japanese labouring classes are in favour of the Kuomintang and against the militarists in Peking. At least, these are the stories being circulated in the party circles.

Missionaries who are now concentrating at Tungshan, Fongtsuen, and Shamen in Canton have left their work in the interior, it is said, not so much because of anti-foreign feeling as through fear of brigandage. The members of the Kuomintang are of the opinion that exodus of foreigners from their stations near Canton is unnecessary.

The Educational Commission in Canton has decreed that the Chinese New Year shall be no longer officially observed in the schools. This means that the children may have to attend school on New Year Day.

The Canton Foreign Office has reiterated its order that all officials responsible for the maintenance of peace and order should do their best to prevent anti-foreign agitations.

Bolshevik agents at work in Canton are asking students to agitate in favour of "reclaiming" all educational institutions now being conducted by Christians and Missionaries and are urging the workers to demand the complete control of the Post Office by Chinese Government employees.

More than 500 printers now unemployed in Canton are asking for relief from their union. The printers have brought themselves to this plight as they have gone on strike three times during 1926. Some have had their wages more than doubled but 50 or more printing establishments have been forced to close and nearly 2,000 men were thrown out of work. Some have gone to inland towns where they had to accept pre-strike wages. It is expected that more printing shops will close immediately after Chinese New Year as they cannot stand the high wages. Moreover, many Cantonese having large printing contracts to give now usually send them to Shanghai.

Some 4,000 unemployed, still under the protection of the Canton Strike Committee, are unwilling to vacate the 1,350 houses they are now occupying. They do not pay rent and the Canton Police are being asked to advise the non-rent-paying tenants to leave or to pay the proper rentals.

Since the nationalization of temples and their sale in aid of the war funds, many street and ward committees in Canton have been denied their regular income from sacrificial offerings for charity. The recent cold spell in Canton and the discovery that several persons are dying of starvation have suggested a petition to the Kuomintang to appropriate a small sum from the party war chest in order to provide jackets for the street poor. Charity work was formerly conducted in Canton by the well-known Nine Charitable Institutions. These institutions, however, have now been "nationalized."

The Canton Administration will substitute the troublesome trade protective tax collected by troop stations along the principal Canton waterways with a ship valuation tax. Every craft will have to pay a tax according to its value. It is estimated that some \$1,000,000 will be collected annually in this way on Canton waters.

The tea-house strike in Canton was ended early this week by many proprietors increasing the wages of the waiters. Chinese New Year holidays are always a busy season for the tea trade, and the tea-house owners could not afford to allow their business to be spoiled.

A FEW DEMANDS. WHAT WORKERS REGARD AS REASONABLE.

THE TROUBLE IN THE CANTON HOSPITALS.

A European doctor, who has recently been on a visit to Canton in order to make enquiries regarding the position of the hospitals there, has compiled a list of a few of the demands made by some of the hospital attendants.

The hospitals generally are suffering owing to the impossible attitude adopted by labour bodies, and at the moment there seems no way out of the difficulties.

The following are a few of the terms desired by the workers at one institution:

The employees must have freedom to talk, to publish any matter desired, and to strike.

A hospital employee may not be reprimanded, his work changed, or be discharged without the consent of his Union.

A Hospital can only engage an employee recommended by the Union.

Minimum wage of an employee must be \$15 per month with board; double wage for the last month of the year; 2 suits of clothes each summer and winter. There must be an increase of wages each year and, in addition to this, special demands for an increase must be granted.

On Public Holidays and National Parade days hospital employees must be given double wages if they remain at work.

Hospitals must help with money to open workmen's schools for the benefit of employees, but they may not require any of their employees to study unless the employees are inclined to do so.

FIGHT ON THE "SAI ON."

INDIAN GUARDS AND CHINESE SEAMEN.

A SCUFFLE AT CANTON.

A free fight took place on the British steamboat *Sai On* at Canton last week, men said to belong to the Canton Labour Unions joining in the scuffle.

The row started over some contraband salt belonging to one of the Chinese crew. One of the Indians employed on the ship was accused of inviting the Customs officers to search the crew's cabins. Bad feeling between the Chinese and Indians ran high, and an Indian guard enlisted the aid of his five colleagues after he had been assaulted by the Chinese seamen.

A scuffle ensued, both sides freely using poles, brooms and other weapons and missiles, but no firearms were drawn.

The No. 2 boatswain is reported to have had the side of his head split open and he was removed to a hospital in Canton.

Seamen's Union Interested.

Subsequently, a crowd of rowdies from the shore came to the boat to side with the seamen. There was further fighting until the captain and officers put four of the guards on the bridge, the grille to which was locked.

During the trouble there were cries of "save life" in Chinese. On the other hand, nearly all of the guards had a number of bruises to show when they got back to Hong Kong.

On arrival here on Sunday, one of the six Indian anti-piracy guards was taken to hospital for treatment of injuries.

At the height of the trouble the captain and officers intervened and their timely action calmed matters down.

The trouble is believed to have blown over.

The *Sai On* is owned by the Tung On Co. and runs regularly between Hong Kong and Canton. The piracy guards are supplied by the Hong Kong Police.

THE SQUATTERS AT KOWLOON TONG.

REMOVAL FROM PRESENT SETTLEMENT URGED.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS TO SANITARY BOARD.

THE REPLY: A MOTION BEFORE THE BOARD.

The questions by Mr. J. P. Braga on the matter of the Squatters Settlement at Kowloon Tong and the alleged objectionable cesspool, and his suggestion that the settlement be moved to another site, were dealt with at the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday afternoon.

Replies were made by the President and by the Medical Officer of Health and Mr. Braga subsequently gave notice of a motion, asking that permits granted to these squatters be revoked, which he said he would bring forward at the next meeting in a fortnight's time.

Kowloon Tong.

The following questions were replied to by the President:

QUESTIONS.

i. By whose sanction and under what by-law has permission, if any, been granted to certain Chinese squatters to construct on recently filled-in Crown land in the district of Kowloon Tong, within a hundred yards of dwelling-houses, a cesspool of cement concrete (approximate dimensions 15' by 10'), in which human faeces are collected and allowed to decompose to serve as manure in vegetable gardens in that vicinity?

ii. Is it in the best interest of the public health that a new squatters' settlement, with its attendant objectionable features, mentioned in (i), be permitted to be established in a new and growing residential district?

iii. Is it not possible to obtain another site to which squatters' settlement might be transferred and so remove the source of an ever-present danger to the health of the neighbourhood?

iv. If a new site can be found, will the Government take into favourable consideration the removal as soon as practicable of the settlement complained of?

THE REPLY.

The President replied:—
"1. The permits upon which all occupation of the land in question has been permitted are for 12 months terminable upon 2 months' notice. The Sanitary Board was consulted before these permits were granted and neither the M.O.H. nor the C.V.S. saw any objection to the grant. The applications made no mention of cess-pools. The M.O.H. was of opinion that dry-cultivation on this area would be preferable, from the point of view of neighbouring residents, to the land being left in its natural state."

2. The use of human excreta on agricultural land has been fully considered by the Board in the past and in 1908 the Board adopted the report of a sub-committee appointed to consider this question, which report recommended that the practice should not be prohibited but that nuisances occasioned near houses or highways should be dealt with under Section 28 of the Ordinance."

3 and 4. If the prohibition of the use of offensive manure as indicated make the agricultural activities of these permittees impossible, their removal to some more distant site where there will be no objection automatically. Otherwise, provided no nuisance arises such as has been normally been abated in proximity to residential areas it does not appear necessary, unless the Board shall decide otherwise, for a request to be made to the Government for the removal of these permittees."

Stagnant Pools.

The following questions were answered by the Medical Officer of Health:

QUESTIONS.

v. Will the President be good enough to cause samples of water to be taken by officers of the Sanitary Department from the stagnant pools in Crown land on the eastern and western boundaries of Kowloon Tong and more particularly at a small stream draining into the nullah at the point where it is being covered in below the railway bridge, and have such samples examined for the presence of any matter that might constitute a danger to public health in the district of Kowloon Tong?

vi. If deemed advisable as a preventive measure against providing breeding ground for the larvae of anopheles mosquito, will the Department direct officers of the Department to have the stagnant pools treated with kerosene oil or other substance calculated to minimise the danger of an outbreak of malaria due to the existence of the stagnant pools referred to in (v)?

(Continued on next Column.)

PROJECTED PIRACY FRUSTRATED?

TWENTY-ONE CHINESE FACE CHARGE.

REVOLVERS HIDDEN UNDER EGGS.

The sequel to the frustration of a projected piracy on the s.s. *Ko Chow*, was heard yesterday at the Central Magistracy, when twenty-one Chinese were charged with possession of eleven revolvers and a quantity of ammunition.

Chief Detective T. Murphy, prosecuting on behalf of the Police, said that the men were arrested on board the *Ko Chow* as a result of the information given by the ship's comrade, whose suspicious were aroused. All the defendants were new-comers to the Colony, and as the charge against a number of them would be hard to sustain, it all depended upon the identification of the comrade, the Police would ask for a week's formal remand.

Continuing, Chief Detective Inspector Murphy said that the men went in two or three to the ship buying tickets to Wuchow at \$2.50 each, and as they were not the type of men who usually paid so much for their passage, the comrade became suspicious, and sent for the Police searchers.

Mr. Lindell: I understand that the revolvers were found concealed in a basket of eggs!

Inspector Murphy: Yes. But we have been compelled to destroy the eggs. (Laughter.)

A week's remand in custody was ordered.

THE REPLY.

Dr. Pope replied as under:—

(1) I do not consider it necessary to take further samples of water from these pools or the cess-pool.

(2) This matter has been referred to Hon. D.P.W. who has agreed to have the stream in question treated.

(3) I am fully satisfied that all Kowloon pools, which might be regarded as potential breeding places for mosquito larvae, are oiled weekly under the supervision of Officers of the Department.

A Motion.

Mr. Braga: I would like to thank you for the full answers you have given me on the questions and also the medical officer of health who so kindly visited the district with me yesterday afternoon.

I still maintain, however, that the conditions of the squatters' settlement complained of at Kowloon Tong are such as to be a menace to the public health of these residents.

I therefore give notice that at the next meeting of the Board, I will bring forward the following motion:—

"That in the opinion of this Board the close proximity of a squatters' settlement to the new and growing residential district of Kowloon Tong is prejudicial to the public health and in the interests of the residents of the district the permits granted to the squatters should be revoked at as early a date as practicable."

Fair Treatment.

Mr. Wong Kwong Tin said that before anything was done he thought the matter should not only be looked at from the sanitary point of view, but also from the point of view of the poor farmers who were on this land. They had become subjects of Great Britain and had taken over farms in the New Territories. At the time farming was started in this way in the New Territories, so far as he could remember, there was a proclamation made that they should not be interfered with so far as their livelihood was concerned. The majority of these people were farmers and vegetable growers, and during the strike crisis did good service. He did not think it was good policy and he was sure it was not the policy of the Government to interfere with the squatters. They should certainly be left there until suitable land was found for them by the Government, elsewhere. If there should be any question of this being done, he hoped very careful consideration would be given to the matter.

At this point, the President intervened that Mr. Wong Kwong Tin was slightly out of order. The debate on the motion should take place at the next meeting of the Board.

Mr. Wong Kwong Tin replied that he would leave it at that for the time.

House Cleaning.

A minute by the President on the question of General House Cleaning, was to the effect that the days for this purpose should be reduced from 6 to 4 days per week, until more Sanitary Inspectors arrived in the Colony.

An application that No. 27, Bridges Street, ground floor, should be registered as a dairy, was granted.

There were present at the meeting: the President (Mr. N. L. Smith), Mr. J. P. Braga, Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, Dr. S. C. Ho, Dr. O. W. Pope (Medical Officer of Health) and Mr. D. Davies (Secretary).

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

ANNUAL INSPECTION BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

A SMART TURN-OUT.

The annual inspection of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade took place yesterday afternoon at the Murray Parade ground. There was a large attendance of prominent Europeans and Chinese to witness the smart turn out of the Brigade.

H.E. the Governor took the salute, and accompanied by Capt. Steele (A.D.C. to the Governor) and officers of the Brigade inspected the corps.

A demonstration of first aid and stretcher work was given by the units after which the whole Brigade formed in Hollow Square and H.E. the Governor presented trophies won during the year. The following are the awards:—

RAIFER EFFICIENCY SHIELD:—Annual Competition:—Judges were Colonel Boylan Smith, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., Major Stevenson, R.A.M.C., Dr. Moore, Dr. Milward. Won by the King's College Division (formerly the Sanyingpun Old Boys' Division).

HOLYOAK ATTENDANCE CUP:—For best attendance at drills and lectures during the year. Won by the Railway Division.

LAU CHU PAK DUTY CUP:—For best record of actual ambulance duty rendered during the year. Won by the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Division.

HO FOOK EFFICIENCY CUP:—For inter-squad competitions in the Railway Division. Award to Squad No. 1.

HO TUNG LIFE SAVING CUP:—For proficiency in "Life Saving"—bringing ashore a "dummy" from the water. Awarded to Yeung Lu Wah (Kowloon Division).

KADOKSHI TALK SHIELD:—For best Swimming Team. Awarded to the Indian Division.

CHARTER CHALLENGE SHIELD:—For the best Division (Swimming). Awarded to the Indian Division.

HO BOATMEN'S CUP:—For the Brigade Swimming Championship. Awarded to A. K. Minu (Indian Division).

Royal Naval Reserve Officers' Decoration conferred on Lieut.-Comdr. C. R. Moore, R.D., R.N.R.

H.E. The Governor's Address.

His Excellency addressing the Corps said:—

"I am happy to be able to congratulate you on a successful year of valuable work, during which every member of the Brigade passed a first-aid examination. In its training the Brigade received much assistance from the officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps as well as from the Matron and Sisters of the Military Hospital, where members of the nursing division also attended for instruction during last summer. The Brigade is much indebted to them and also to the medical practitioners of the Colony. During last year 148 accident cases were treated by the Brigade in addition to treatment of a large number of minor injuries. The Brigade attends all first and second meetings and is prompt to answer any emergency summons. For instance on one occasion such a summons was issued after 5 p.m. and at 7.30 p.m. forty men—more than the number required—had assembled, fully equipped with medical supplies and stretchers. At the request of the Chinese residents of Cheung Chau and Aberdeen members of the Brigade visited these places and vaccinated 636 persons. The Brigade has also helped in the first aid training of the Chinese police and firemen, and in June and July it gave life saving demonstrations at the public bathing beaches of the Colony."

"The Government and the people of Hong Kong have good reason to be grateful to the Brigade, and the Brigade in turn has good reason to be grateful to Assistant Commissioner Ramsay and all its officers for their enthusiastic work. The Brigade deserves and will, I am sure, receive support from the whole community of the Colony and I wish it increasing success and an ever widening sphere of usefulness as the years go by."

The ranks were re-formed and marched past H.E. the Governor in smart style.

BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

THE PROFIT FOR THE YEAR.

The Directors of the Bank of East Asia, Ltd., announce that, subject to audit, the profit for the year ending December 31st, 1926, after writing off all charges and making provisions for depreciation, bad and doubtful debts, and including the balance of \$168,305.22 brought forward from 1925 amounts to \$222,680.05 which the Directors propose to deal with at the forthcoming annual meeting as follows:—

To pay a final dividend for the year 1926 of 6 per cent. on 50,000 shares \$300,000.00

To pay a bonus to directors, holders of founder shares, and the staff 22,897.21

To carry forward to year's account 226,782.84

\$522,680.05

SPECIAL OFFER

TO-DAY TILL TUESDAY NEXT



25%

DISCOUNT OFF OF—

JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and GOLD.

THE WHOLE OF OUR STOCK IS INCLUDED.

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EXCHANGE BUILDING.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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KAMCHATKA FRESH SALMON

60 Cents per lb.

Delicious and Appetising.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

COLUMBIA NEW-PROCESS RECORDS

EVLYN HOWARD-JONES—Pianoforte Solos

MOONLIGHT SONATA (Bach) —
9094 { Part 1.—Adagio sostenuto (First Half);
Part 2.—(a) Adagio sostenuto (Concluded); (b) Allegretto;
9095 { Part 3.—Presto agitato (First Half);
Part 4.—Presto agitato (Concluded).

AT

ANDERSON'S.

HONG KONG: Its Beauty & Romance

A new publication consisting of 24 Sepia-toned Photogravures with descriptive text. Cover design from the Original of Lieut.-Col. H. G. GANDY, D.S.O. This superior view book is bound in Chinese style with buff-coloured paper for text and illustrations. On the cover a Silken Chinese Tassel reveals the Chinese Character, worked in gold, signifying "Longevity."

\$5 Per Copy is its Modest Demand.

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CHATER ROAD.

INTIMATIONS.

COMMODORE & OFFICERS' DANCE.

H.M.S. "TAMAR"

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

ALL TRAFFIC will enter by the PRINCE OF WALES GATE and proceed by Outer Wall to TAMAR. ALL TRAFFIC will leave by MAIN GATE.

CARS may be parked on Footpath Ground immediately after entering Prince of Wales Gate, if desired. If parked after dropping passengers in Tamar they must proceed through MAIN GATES, QUEEN'S ROAD, and PRINCE OF WALES GATE.

FANLING HUNT STEEPLE-CHASE MEETING.

FEBRUARY 12th, 1927.

ENTRIES for the above RACES CLOSE ON SATURDAY, 27th JANUARY, 1927.

Entry Forms are now ready and can be had from A.H. POTTS, c/o BENJAMIN & POTTS, No. 11, Lee House Street Central.

NOTICE.

MONIES up to \$400,000 are Available for Investment on First Class Mortgages Security subject to a Trustee Valuation.

Apply to:—

Messrs. DEACONS,
1, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hong Kong, January 15th, 1927.

TO LET.

A FLAT in CAXMAYON BUILDING, Kowloon. Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO LET.

NO. 44, DUDDELL STREET. Apply to:—

THE HON. SECRETARY,
CLUB LUSITANO.

TO LET—Furnished, at the PARK PLANTATION ROAD, Six-roomed HOUSE, Four Bathrooms, All Modern Conveniences.—Apply DEACONS.

TO LET—No. 178, THE PARK. Furnished.—Apply C. E. H. BEAVIS, 9, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

TO LET—Furnished HOUSE with Garden at PARK, Large Dining Room, Drawing Room, 5 Bedrooms, 4 Bathrooms, Hot and Cold Water laid on Modern Conveniences. Long Lease Apply Box No. 2473, c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

CHILDREN'S or Infant's NURSE, Gentlewoman, English, Very Highly Recommended by Present Employer (24 years), Offers Services in Return for Passage Home, References Exchanged. Address: Miss E. C. BARNES, c/o WATSON, BARNES & CO., LTD., MANILA.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUNTING, GOLFING, SHOOTING—Would Any One interested like to Rent a Completely Furnished HOUSE Near FANLING RAILWAY STATION.—Apply Box No. 223, c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

TO LET—Nos. 140, 140 and 142 ROBINSON ROAD, 4 Storied, Newly Built House, Moderate Rents.—Apply to KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd., 260, Des Voeux Road Central, 1255

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

THROUGH BILL OF LADING ISSUED FOR BRAZILIA, GREEN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE "DEVANHA"

Captain W. A. NORMAN, R.M.R., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this Port on or about TUESDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, 1927, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Blank, Valuable and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 p.m., the Day before Sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared.

For further Particulars, Apply to:—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hong Kong, 25th January, 1927.

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ANNUAL RACE MEETING.

THE DATE for the CLOSING OF ENTRIES for the RACE MEETING, 26th JANUARY, 1927, at 5 p.m.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ENTRIES for the FORTHCOMING RACES CLOSE ON WEDNESDAY, 26th JANUARY, 1927, at 5 p.m. and must be sent to the SECRETARY, c/o LESTER & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings on or before This Date.

Entry Forms are now ready and can be had at the JOCKEY CLUB STABLES, RACE COURSE, HONG KONG CLUB or LESTER & DAVIS.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ADDITION TO PROGRAMME FOR ANNUAL MEETING.

FIRST DAY—TENTH RACE—THE RACING STAKES.

WINNER, \$300; Second, \$200; Third, \$100. For Grifins of This Meeting and Ponies that have never Won a Race. Subscription Grifins of This Meeting allowed 5 lbs. Weight for inches as per Scale. Winners Barred. Jockey Allowance: Entrance \$10. One Mile.

Entries for This Race should be attached to the Entry Forms already issued.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

THE HONG KONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JAMES MATHESON & Co., Ltd., 4, THURSDAY, 27th JANUARY, 1927, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1926.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 14th JANUARY, to THURSDAY, 27th JANUARY, both days inclusive, during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary.

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of Messrs. DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED, on MONDAY, 31st JANUARY, 1927, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1926.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th to 31st JANUARY, 1927, both days inclusive.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED,
General Managers.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

THE Undermentioned Share Certificates having been Declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN Against the Negotiation of These Duplicate Certificates will be issued One Month hence, and the Original Certificates, unless recovered within that Period, will thereafter be held by the Company as NULL and VOID.

Certificate No. 274 for 100 Shares Numbered: 90151/90250
Certificate No. 275 for 100 Shares Numbered: 90251/90350
All in the Name of:—

CHAN CHUNG YAT,
S. J. JORDAIN,
Secretary.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 7879 for 8 Shares, 24 Per Share Paid Up, Numbered 62091/62098 and 55605/55606 in this Society standing in the Name of Mrs. MARIA WU DA SILVA, of CAMRON, has been declared LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Certificate will not forthcoming the said Certificate will be deemed CANCELLED and of No Effect, and a NEW CERTIFICATE for the 8 Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.

Hong Kong, 6th January, 1927.

FLATS, three, four and five roomed, modern bathrooms, flush, etc. Also one two roomed and one three roomed Bungalow on way to Repulse Bay and Fanling respectively for rent or sale on easy terms. SMALL INVESTORS. Tel. C. 4020.

INTIMATIONS.

*Of happiness terrestrial, and the source

Whence human pleasures flow,
sing heavenly muse,
Of sparkling juices of the en-
folding grape,
Whose quickening Taste adds
Vigour to the Soul,
Whose Sovereign pow'r revives
decaying Nature,
And thaws the frozen Blood of
Heavy Age.

Fine SHERRIES

Grown, Bottled and Shipped by

GEO. G. SANDEMAN SONS & Co.

Xeres de la Frontera and Oporto.

	DUPLY. PAID.	Per Case.	Per Bot.
Light Dry ...	\$35.00	\$3.00	
Solera ...	37.00	3.10	
Very Pale Dry	40.00	3.40	
Pale Dry Nutty	44.00	3.75	
Fine Old Brown	47.00	4.10	
Brown Bang	57.50	4.85	

and Fine PORTS

Invalid ...	\$42.00	\$3.70
Douro ...	41.00	3.60
Old Tawny ...	44.00	3.80
Estrella ...	49.00	4.25
Very Old Tawny	64.00	5.50
Oldest & Finest	68.00	5.75

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BIRTH.
KEARNS.—On January 19th, at Ningpo, to Mr. and Mrs. JOHN KEARNS (nee WHITE), a daughter.

DEATH.
WARRICK.—On January 18th, at Changsha, CHINESE GOVERNMENT WARREN, Wesleyan Minister, in his 60th year.

Hong Kong Office: 1A, Chester Rd.
London Office: 131, Fleet St., E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JANUARY 26th, 1927.

CHANGING CHINA.

There is necessity at the present moment for readjusting our outlook and for revising our views and estimates of things Chinese. When men like Lord LINCHING complain that the source of all the mischief is the introduction of Christian ideals into China, and the consequent loosening of the loyalty to old established faiths, he is focusing attention on a fraction of the situation and not upon the whole of it. He is attributing this colossal upheaval, which is shaking the whole continent, to one factor when there are scores, some quite obvious, but others subtle and intangible and so escaping even the most acute analysis. China could not possibly be opened up for the introduction of Western produce, without at the same time provoking curiosity in the minds of the people who produced such excellent things. Apart from the necessity of verbal communication for the purpose of carrying on trade, and the consequent establishment of schools for the training of clerks to staff the Eastern mercantile offices, there naturally followed a demand for something more than

more commercial knowledge. The damage was done then, or at least the change set in as soon as the first port was opened. The exodus of students to Western lands was bound to have a cumulative effect if, after critical examination, it was admitted that foreigners had something intellectual that was worth acquiring. Such a discovery was certain to produce dissatisfaction with things as they were, especially if the conviction grew that they were not necessarily pre-ordained and unalterable by nature as hitherto had been believed.

The marvel is not that China has awakened, but that she has been such an ungracious time in doing so. The example of Japan was bound to affect her neighbour, and rouse the desire to go and do likewise. Not only has there been a steady stream of students and merchants to other countries, but emigrants have gone to Australia, New Zealand, and the Malay States and, returning with wealth, have proved that the direct poverty is not the normal lot of the human race. Thousands—hundreds of thousands—of selected coolies went to Europe during the War. What impressions they conveyed when they returned we do not know. Possibly, like the French soldiers who returned from America in 1778, and were a considerable factor in the French Revolution of 1789, they have had a profound influence on their countrymen. One letter in the Times attributed the unrest in the East, not to religious influences, but to the unsettling effect of English literature which, Protestant in a secular sense, undermines faith in the old authorities.

It is thus difficult, not to say presumptuous, to attribute the great movements to any one particular cause. One thing is certain, the state of dissatisfaction was there, and has, for the time being, been manipulated by Russian agents who have seized the psychological moment for directing its force. It would be in the highest degree unfortunate if China, through want of statesmanlike guidance, was baulked in her legitimate aims.

We ourselves, however, must accept these changes. There are some Europeans who look back with regret to the time when the Chinese wore long coats, long finger nails, carried a queue, kowtowed, moved silently and were above all thing courteous and urbane. We must accept the fact that such things are no more; they have gone through contact with a more vital dynamic civilization. They are dead. The cult of Confucius is going too. No amount of artificial enthusiasm can preserve his teaching in its entirety. No doubt he will always be studied as a classic, much as Aristotle is studied, but his intimate contact with daily life and his influence in it grow weaker. Many educated Chinese believe that Confucius is not possible in the new world which they are creating after the Western fashion, though to Westerners it would be a sad blow to see him replaced by SUN YAT SEN and his Gospel of the three principles. The old teaching has given way to the new where scholastic work is being carried on at all. The nation has changed, but whether there has been progress or development towards something nobler and finer is a question which only the lapse of years will answer.

Yesterday being settlement day no quotations were issued by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

The Diocesan School Old Boys' Association are holding a social and dance at the School, Kowloon, this evening, beginning at 8.30.

Entries close this evening at five o'clock for the Hong Kong Jockey Club's Annual Race Meeting.

This afternoon, at three o'clock, in Queen's College Hall, the Bellio's Public School pupils are presenting a Chinese play.

On Monday three Chinese cases of small-pox and one Chinese case of enteric fever were reported. During the week ended January 22nd four cases of enteric fever were reported.

We have received the first issue of the Hong Kong Weekly Shipping Gazette yesterday, which gives the daily arrivals and departures of vessels and other useful information.

The Rhenish Mission Church, Chinese, at Bonham Road, is holding a bazaar on Friday and Saturday. Many tickets of admission have been sold and each ticket entitles the holder to a prize.

Mr. Tiao Yin Hsin, M.A., Yale University, is assuming charge of the Hong Kong Chinese Y.M.C.A. Mr. Tiao returned from America and Europe two weeks ago. He spent the two weeks in Canton visiting relatives and friends before taking up his post.

Miss Hilda May Gordon, who has been travelling in the East for the past four years engaged principally in painting pictures, will give an exhibition of her work at Messrs. Lane's Crawford, Ltd., from Thursday till Tuesday. Lady Clementi will open the exhibition on Thursday at 11 a.m.

At a meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Tung Wah Hospital, Mr. Lee Tung Hoi was elected chairman, and Mr. Sun Shing Sam and Mr. Ng Yu Hon, vice-chairmen. The chairman and the two vice-chairmen will constitute the financial committee and treasurer of the Hospital.

Carpi's Italian Grand Opera Co. concluded their season in the Colony last night, when they wound up a very successful series of performances at the Star Theatre, Kowloon, with the presentation of "Traviata." The performance began at quarter to nine, in view of the fact that the Company sailed on the Empress of Canada for the North at midnight.

The Police Stations were warned yesterday morning in connection with an armed robbery which occurred, at half past ten o'clock, in Cheong Wo Street, Yau-mai. Police officers are working on the case, and the only details available are to the effect that the robbers succeeded in escaping after holding up the inmates of the house, and stealing a quantity of property.

The name of Mrs. Thompson appeared in the list of passengers leaving by the Kowloon. In order to avoid misconception, Mrs. B. Thompson, of the Advertising and Publicity Bureau, who has just left hospital completely recovered from the effects of her recent accident, has asked us to state that she is remaining in the Colony and has again resumed her business duties.

A general meeting of the Hong Kong Cigar Store Co., Ltd., in voluntary liquidation, is to be held at the office of the Liquidator, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Chartered Bank Building, 3, Queen's Road Central, on Friday, February 24th, for the purpose of receiving the Liquidator's report showing how the winding-up has been conducted and the Company's property disposed of.

This evening, Commodore J. L. Pearson, C.M.G., and Mrs. Pearson, and the Ward Room Officers of H.M.S. Tamar are giving a dance on board that ship. All traffic will enter by the Prince of Wales Gate and proceed by outer wall to Tamar. All traffic will leave by the main gate. Cars may be parked on the football ground immediately after entering Prince of Wales Gate, if desired. If packed after dropping passengers in Tamar they must proceed through main gates, Queen's Road, and Prince of Wales Gate.

A Chinese woman while walking along Queen's Road yesterday was accosted by two Chinese men who handed her a roll of paper, which they said was \$500 in notes, and asked her to change it for them. Before the woman proceeded to do so, the men demanded security, which the woman gave them to the value of \$20 in money and jewellery. The woman left to change the "notes," but was much dismayed on opening the roll to find that the "notes" were only blank paper. By the time she had returned to where she had left the men had, of course, absconded.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Dr. Phoon Seck Wah, No. 41A, Bonham Road, and Miss Suen Lan Chan, No. 1, St. Stephen's Lane. Dr. Phoon Seck Wah, graduated M.B., B.S. at Hong Kong University in 1923 with his brother, Dr. Phoon Seck Foo. His elder brother, Dr. Phoon Seck Wing, was given the M.D. at the congregation this month. The prospective bridegroom was House Surgeon to the University from January to June, 1922, and all three brothers won the King Edward VII. scholarship.

As announced on Monday, the two undrawn prizes in the "Lucky Dip" of the St. Paul's Girls' College Bazaar, the Fiat

motor-car and a diamond bracelet are to be sold by public auction. The motor-car is to be auctioned at Messrs. Lammer Bros. sales room to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock, and the car will be on view on the day of the sale. The terms will be cash on delivery. The proceeds of the sale are to be divided among the Tung Wah Hospital (40 per cent.), the M.C.C. (40 per cent.), the Home for the Aged Poor, Kowloon City (10 per cent.), and the Kowloon City Blind Home (10 per cent.).

The well-known concert artists Leo Podolsky and Vera Mirova are expected to commence shortly a tour of the Orient, in the course of which it is probable they will visit Hong Kong. Mr. Podolsky is now in Chicago, as master of the famous Sherwood Music School, and the recitals he has given in America have met with considerable success. Vera Mirova (Mrs. Podolsky) was associated with the popular Adolph Bon ballet as guest dancer for some time, and last November danced on a special invitation before Her Majesty the Queen of Rumania. Before their departure for America in May last year Mrs. Podolsky gave 31 ballet performances in Spain and Mr. Podolsky appeared at the Royal Palace before the King and Court of Spain.

NEW MOTOR BUS AT KOWLOON.

"JOY RIDING" IN LEYLAND LION VEHICLE.

Yesterday evening the new Leyland "Lion" motor-bus, acquired by the Kowloon Motor "Bus" Co., made its trial run at Kowloon. It is the first of its kind to be seen here, and, indeed, there has only been one bus running hitherto, that owned by Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth.

It was left to a favoured few to enjoy the ease and comfort of the new bus. The Captain Superintendent of Police (the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe), accompanied by the Chief Traffic Officer, Sub-Inspector Alexander, the Directors, General Manager and Secretary of the Kowloon Motor "Bus" Co. and representatives of the Press were among the car load of passengers who took part in the maiden trip.

The journey taken yesterday was from the Star Ferry Wharf to Kowloon City through Kowloon Tong and then back to the Ferry Wharf via Nathan Road, a distance of about seven miles. They started at 5.40 and got back at 6.10.

The bus behaved very steadily throughout the trip, and for comfort fully came up to expectations, hardly a jolt being felt. The passengers expressed the opinion that travelling would henceforth be far more comfortable than it has been in the practically springless buses that have been running since the inauguration of the service in Kowloon.

Description of "Bus." The Leyland-Lion motor buses are made in England by the Leyland Motors, Limited. The length is 23 feet 11 inches, breadth 7 feet 6 inches and height of 8 feet 8 inches. It is a single-deck saloon bus of new design with many new features designed to increase the passengers' comfort. It has an attractive appearance, being painted red at the bottom, cream above and white interior.

There is seating accommodation for ten first class passengers, and twenty second class and the seats in the front apartment are of upholstered rattan, those in the rear apartment being of the latter type. A partition with sliding doors divides the two apartments. It has nine lights for night service.

The engine has four cylinders, bore 4 1/2 in., stroke 5 1/2 in., R.A.C. rating 20 h.p., developing 25 h.p. at 1,000 r.p.m., and 36 h.p. at 1,800 r.p.m. The valves are of overhead type, contained in the cylinder head and operated by a cam-shaft through push-rods and a simple rocker gear.

The cost of the bus was \$21,450.

MR. H. ORE'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

YOUNG VIOLINIST'S REMARKABLE PLAYING.

The pianoforte recital given yesterday by Mr. H. Ore at the City Hall was most enjoyable and had the large audience it deserved. Lady Clementi and her eldest daughter being among those present. Perhaps bridge does not begin in Hong Kong till after dinner, in which case it is a pity that more concerts are not given in the afternoon.

Mr. Ore gave us a well varied programme—old masters, moderns, and one composition of his own, and throughout the evening he maintained the same sureness and mastery of technique. His touch is light yet firm, he never plays with a grand-air and never shows any emotion. One wonders is this due to temperament or training, or to the fact that he is a teacher of music. It is curious that the same tendency to unenthusiastic efficiency is to be found in the work of many art masters, Mozart and Chopin alone lifted him a little out of his imperturbability. Perhaps the most interesting piece he played was Scriabin's "Nocturne for the Left Hand," in which Mr. Ore showed to the full his mastery of technique and it was impossible to believe that so full toned and complicated a composition was being played by one hand, until one glanced at the piano.

Mr. Ore accompanied both the singing and violin numbers.

Mr. Ore was assisted by Mr. Li Chor Chi (Baritone) and Mrs. R. Sanger (Soprano) both well known and appreciated in the Colony. Mr. Li Chor Chi has a pleasant well modulated voice, not a great voice or one which at present would carry him far on the stage, but it certainly must make him a real acquisition at any musical evening. He sang in French and gave us every note and word clearly and distinctly. Mrs. Sanger has the full rich voice of the older style of singer—where the note is produced in the throat, not thrown off clear and separated from the lips, and the words are sacrificed to fullness of tone.

A Wonderful Violinist.

Mr. O. de la Cruz is a violinist, who ought to go far, if his performance yesterday is typical of his work. He has an absolute command over his instrument, an amazing range of tones, every note is beautifully distinct with not a suspicion of that ugly slurping of sound only too common among violin players. To an impressively still audience he played the long and complicated Fantasy "Faust" of Gounod-Wieniawsky, which met with the enthusiastic applause which he deserves at any musical evening. He sang in French and gave us every note and word clearly and distinctly. Mrs. Sanger has the full rich voice of the older style of singer—where the note is produced in the throat, not thrown off clear and separated from the lips, and the words are sacrificed to fullness of tone.

MR. ANDREW BURMAN'S WILL.

FORMER CHINA RESIDENT'S BEQUESTS.

TO HOMES AND HOSPITALS.

Resolving of probate of the will of Andrew Burman, formerly of Shanghai, but late of Torbay Mount, Torquay, Devonshire, who died at Torbay Mount on October 29th, 1924, has been granted to Mr. G. N. Tinson, solicitor of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, the lawful attorney of deceased's executors. Deceased's net estate in the United Kingdom amounted to £24,743.3.6, while his Hong Kong estate is \$17,790.

To the National Art Collections Fund his few books and pamphlets on Oriental Art and £200. To Dr. Barnardo's Homes £200 to be applied to the fund for training boys for the British Navy and British Mercantile Marine.

Hospital Grants.

To the East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women, Glamis Road, Shadwell, Middlesex, £200.

To the Tropical Hospital of the Seamen's Hospital Society for general purposes of the said Hospital £200. To the Torbay Hospital at Torquay aforesaid £200.

To any servant in his employ at the date of his death and who had been one year or upwards in his service the sum of £10 for each completed year of such service.

To the Trustees of the Victoria and Albert Museum South Kensington entire collection of all objects of Oriental Art of whatsoever description of which of them as the said Trustees shall be willing to accept.

FOR THE DEFENCE OF SHANGHAI.

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY COMING TO CHINA.

ULSTER RIFLEMEN AND IRISH FUSILIERS CALLED UP.

THE "G.O.C. EXPERIENCED IN "LITTLE WARS."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
G.O.C. INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, Jan. 25th.
The commander of the Durham Light Infantry, stationed at Belfast, announces that 25 Royal Ulster Riflemen and a similar number of Royal Irish Fusiliers have been called up for service in China, while the draft of the Durham Light Infantry is proceeding to China instead of India, as previously arranged.

In connection with yesterday's War Office announcement the newspapers point out that this is the first occasion in the history of the Brigade of Guards in which one of their units has been detailed for service East of Suez. The opinion is expressed that the selection of Major-General Duncan is partly owing to the fact that he has been for many years in close touch with General Sir George Francis Milne, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and has had considerable experience of "Little Wars."

Major-General Duncan left London for Liverpool to embark for the Far East to-day. He will pick up troops at Malta en route.

Interviewed, Major-General Duncan said: "Remember this force is purely for protection of British lives and property in Shanghai." He added that he "did not anticipate that the Cantonese would enter Shanghai before his arrival."

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

FURTHER DETAILS.

RUGBY, January 25th.
Major-General John Duncan, who is to command the Shanghai Defence Force, leaves England for Shanghai to-day. The force consists of one division, except for the usual divisional artillery, which is not being sent since the infantry only is required for duties which the force will undertake. Pack artillery carried on mules will be conveyed for use at defence posts. Part of the force embarks at the end of this week.

The troops being despatched to China are to be employed in a purely protection capacity. This is the point which is consistently emphasised and is of much importance. Their presence, it is believed, should have a pacific effect and should prevent emergencies arising. They are sent solely to protect the lives and interests of British nationals. The decision to take a defensive measure for this purpose was announced by the Government and has been firmly and openly put into effect.

At the same time the British Government are pursuing resolutely a conciliatory policy towards China. Practical sympathy towards progressive developments in China was apparent in every line of the British Memorandum and the initiative which that document displayed is now being pursued and developed by the British representatives in conversations now proceeding.

The resumption of business by the British community at Hankow on Mr. O'Malley's advice, is regarded by the *Times* as a development, intended to remove tension.

The *Times* considers that it provides evidence that Great Britain is following up her declaration to meet the Chinese in a friendly and conciliatory manner and it should remove all possible source of friction in future negotiations.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH POLICY SUPPORTED BY FRENCH NEWSPAPER.

PARIS, Jan. 25th.
The British policy of sending reinforcements to China to protect British lives and property against mob violence is supported by *Le Journal*, which states that the despatch of additional troops is essential for precaution, particularly with regard to Shanghai—a "supreme position, which must be protected at all costs." The paper adds: "Threatened we can only be in complete agreement with Great Britain. While it is important to give the impression that they are determined to see that their rights are respected."

THE NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

BUSINESS RESUMED AT HANKOW?

SHANGHAI PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Jan. 24th.
No fresh developments are reported from China to-day. It is not yet known in London whether the decision of the commercial community in the British Concession at Hankow, taken after consultation with Mr. O'Malley, to resume business to-day was actually put into operation.

Minor episodes at Hankow and elsewhere sustain doubts in some quarters as to the ability of the Chinese authorities to control the extremists.

Meanwhile the British authorities are continuing preparations to safeguard the lives and interests of nationals in China of whom there are about 7,000 in Shanghai. These preparations will be adequate but purely defensive. They are not directed against any party in China nor are they provocative. Their extent is governed by defensive requirements.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

Chinese Troops Moving.

SHANGHAI, January 24th.

Two thousand troops crossed the river on Saturday, and two thousand more left to-day down river in tugs and junks. About ten thousand troops now remain at Shashi.

Hankow Banks Open.

HANKOW, January 24th.
The foreign banks opened to-day without incident of any sort.

Protecting Tunnels.

CHINKIANG, January 24th.

An armed guard of thirty has been placed (by the British authorities) to protect the Nanking and Shanghai railway tunnels.

Trouble At Amoy And Swatow.

PEKING, January 25th.

The anti-Catholic agitation continues at Amoy, where seven recently-buried bodies of babies have been exhumed owing to an allegation that the Catholics had mutilated them.

Also, an anti-British agitation is developing in Amoy and Swatow, whilst all American missionaries from up-country have temporarily come to Swatow.

Missionaries To Leave Ningpo.

PEKING, January 25th.

In view of a reverse sustained by Marshal Sun Chuan Fang in Chekiang, the British authorities have ordered British missionaries to evacuate the Ningpo district.

"Sheer Propaganda."

SHANGHAI, January 24th.

According to the best available information here, and information on which the authorities depend in connection with the defence arrangements, there is no truth whatever in the newspaper reports that Marshal Sun Chuan Fang has received a serious reverse in Chekiang. The authorities consider the reports sheer propaganda.

BOY GERM-CARRIER.

YORKSHIRE VILLAGE AFRAID OF HIM.

A case of a schoolboy who, although in perfect health himself, has been found to be a germ-carrier, was recently reported to the Sculcoates Rural Council at Hull.

The medical officer, Dr. Hermon, stated that following an outbreak of diphtheria in the village of North Ferryby, swabs were taken from the boy's throat, and he had discovered that the boy was a carrier.

The boy had the germs in his system, but was quite well himself and running about as usual, and could carry the disease to other people who had low-resisting power. Dr. Hermon added that the situation was difficult, but they were trying to get the boy away and he was consulting the county medical officer. People in Ferryby were frightened and would not go anywhere near the street where the boy lived.

INSURANCE RATES ON PROPERTY IN CHINA.

LONDON'S LATEST QUOTATIONS.

HOW SHANGHAI AND HANKOW ARE REGARDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Jan. 25th.

Further inquiries as to rates to cover property in China against risks or damage by war or civil commotion were received in London yesterday. Some of the quotations, after being rather easier lately, have since hardened. Five per cent. for the month is quoted on property in the International Settlement of Hankow, 5 per cent. per month and 5 per cent. for 3 months are quoted on property in the International Settlement at Shanghai. Some of the large insurances effected in the last few days cover risk of fire only, including risk of fire by war or civil commotion. Fire risk on certain property in Shanghai had been accepted recently for a month at ten shillings, three months at twenty shillings; but it seemed doubtful if further insurances on these bases could easily be effected, as some underwriters do not appear particularly anxious to increase their commitments as considerable insurances of this kind have been placed in the last few months.

WORLD'S LARGEST SUBMARINE.

LEAVES PORTSMOUTH FOR MALTA.

LONDON, January 24th.

The K.L. the largest submarine in the world, has left for Malta, from Portsmouth to join the Mediterranean fleet.

MEXICO'S OIL LAWS.

MORE LITIGATION.

MEXICO CITY, January 24th.

The various District Courts which have rendered decisions in the so-called "Amparo" suits filed by the oil companies, have refused to grant permanently restraining orders against the operation of the oil laws, but have granted temporary orders protecting specific pieces of property. About a hundred Amparos, or temporary protection certificates, have been filed against certain provisions of the law.

Pending appeals to higher courts, the Companies remain in possession of their properties, although they are reported to be restricting operations.

BULLION SHIPMENTS FROM FRANCE.

NEW YORK, January 24th.

A twenty million dollar shipment of bullion arrived from France on Saturday, following closely the arrival of a four million-dollar consignment earlier in the week.

The latter shipment was the first since the war and in some quarters the opinion is held that this is the initial step in an attempt by France to return to the gold standard without a Franco-American debt settlement and without revaluation of the franc.

LATER.

It is now announced that the bullion shipment from France was not one of twenty million dollars, but of \$4,500,000.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

What The Bullion Represents.

PARIS, January 25th.

The *Matin* states that the Bank of France confirms that \$4,500,000 of gold bullion sent to New York represents the proceeds of the Government's purchases from the French public, which the bank received in exchange for dollars of equivalent value. The bank had thus established a very substantial reserve of dollars in the United States. The French Government had acted similarly by means of loans recently launched in countries whose exchange had risen. It is believed that the credits thus obtained will amount to two milliards of francs and that this increase in the French exchange reserve will help in the defence of France against international speculation.

BRITISH SETTLERS IN THE NEW HEBRIDES.

A COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THEIR POSITION.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, January 25th.

As a result of the discussions which took place during the Imperial Conference it has been decided to send to the New Hebrides a Commission comprising representatives of His Majesty's Governments in Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand to report upon the position of the British settlers in the New Hebrides, with special reference to any disadvantages under which they may be working in comparison with French settlers. In particular the Commission will consider the provision of an adequate supply of labour for British settlers and any further measures to assist them in the production and marketing of their crops.

THE NORTH-OF-ENGLAND'S BLAST FURNACES.

RUGBY, January 25th.

Forty-four blast furnaces are now at work on the north-east coast, this being six more than before the recent coal stoppage.

BRITISH FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

EN ROUTE FOR GIBRALTAR.

RUGBY, January 25th.

The cruiser *Conquest* and the First Submarine Flotilla of the Atlantic Fleet left Portsmouth yesterday to join the fleet at Gibraltar. Included in the Flotilla is Submarine XL, which now joins the fleet for the first time on the conclusion of a long series of trials. She is the largest submarine in the Navy and is 350 feet long, displacing 2,525 tons on the surface and 3,780 tons when submerged.

BRITISH TRADE REVIVING.

LANCASHIRE LOOMS RE-START.

AN INDUSTRIAL CENSUS FOR 1926.

RUGBY, Jan. 24th.

British trade papers report distinct signs of a revival in the Lancashire cotton spinning and manufacturing industry. Reports from large manufacturing centres such as Blackburn and Preston show that idle looms are being re-started. Shippers and merchants engaged in export trade to the East and to the Continent and to British Dominions are dealing with an extensive demand. It is stated that some merchants, during the past fortnight have bought thousands of pounds worth more piece goods than in any similar period during the past six years.

"Net Output Value."

Great Britain's industrial census, begun in February, 1925, is practically completed and the Board of Trade expect to be able to publish the first results in a few days.

The census relates to the year 1924. It will enable the public to see what percentage of "net output value" goes to labour and how much to employers.

The output value is an economic term invented by the Board of Trade and is the gross or selling value at the factory door of a manufacturer's production, less cost of materials. In other words it is the value added by capital and labour. Inquiry will show the relative importance of home and foreign markets and whether an industry is advancing or going back.

EARTH TREMORS IN SCOTLAND.

SOME CROCKERY SMASHED!

RUGBY, Jan. 24th.

Earthquake shocks were experienced at 5 a.m. over a wide area in North-east Scotland including Aberdeen, Elgin, Ballater and the Orkney and Shetland Islands. Tremors lasted from twenty seconds to a minute and a half. Houses in all the places affected were shaken and some alarm was caused. No damage, however, is reported beyond the smashing of crockery which was thrown to the floor.

U.S. AND MEXICO.

FURTHER CHANGE OF OFFICIAL OPINION.

ENORMOUS U.S. PROPERTY INVOLVED.

[THROUGH AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, January 25th.

A further change in official opinion over the alien oil rights controversy in Mexico is announced to-day, presumably with a view to its possible effect on the Mexican Government, by a spokesman of the State Department.

He declared that the recent cancellation of the oil and drilling permits sought by American and other foreign holders of oil property in Mexico was regarded here as tantamount to confiscation of private property and an "overt act" which it had been feared as advancing the dispute another step towards "a show down."

Apparently there had been no formal representations to the United States by European Governments but it was learned that the diplomatic representatives of the British, French and Dutch Governments had informally inquired with regard to the course which the United States proposed to take towards Mexico.

The importance of the matter to the United States may be judged by the fact that the American property in Mexico involved in the dispute is estimated at \$1,400,000,000.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

BIDS FOR THE S.S. "LEVIATHAN" AND OTHER SHIPS REJECTED.

[THROUGH AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, January 25th.

The Shipping Board has rejected all bids for the s.s. *Leviathan* and the other ships of the United States line and freighters of the American Merchant Line.

A Washington telegram, dated November 25th, stated: Three bids have been submitted to the Shipping Board for the purchase of five ships of the Government's "merchant" line, two of the bidders being the Winchester and Kenny Companies of New York. They offered also to charter five ships of the United States line. Both bidders fixed the price of each of the five vessels at \$300,000.

A third offer by Mr. Kermit Roosevelt proposes to purchase the steamers at \$250,000 each and operate the United States lines on allocation by the Government. The Winchester Company also propose to construct two additional express ships suitable to operate with the s.s. *Leviathan* at a total cost of \$300,000, of which the Shipping Board is to loan two thirds under the Merchant Marine Act.

The Potter Company offered \$1,500,000 for either the s.s. *President Harding* or the s.s. *President Roosevelt*. The Atlantic Transport Company offered \$4,000,000 for the s.s. *Leviathan*.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE GARIBOLDI BROTHERS.

HAVE NO FURTHER USE FOR FRENCH HONOURS.

PARIS, Jan. 25th.

The four Garibaldi brothers, including Ricciotti, have sent a letter to M. Doumergue, asking leave to return their insignia of the Legion of Honour.

A British Wireless message from Rugby states that Ivan Djush has been sentenced to 24 days' imprisonment, which he has already served, fined 500 francs and banished for a decade, at Geneva.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONGRESS.

OPENED AT CAIRO BY KING FUAD.

SEVENTEEN COUNTRIES REPRESENTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAIRO, Jan. 25th.

King Fuad opened the International Cotton Congress in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering, including Sir George Lloyd and 180 delegates representing 17 countries.

£4,000 CHAT WITH BURGLAR.

HIS POLITENESS TO WOMAN VICTIM.

BUSY SEASON IN NEW YORK.

An early morning conversation with a polite and somewhat sentimental burglar, who explained to her that it's almost Christmas, and a man owes a duty to his wife and children at this season," cost Mrs. Adeline O'Donohue, widow of a wealthy coffee merchant, £4,000, the value of the jewellery stolen during the talk.

Mrs. O'Donohue, who lives at Brooklyn, was awakened by a beam of light dancing across the walls and ceiling of her bedroom.

"Who are you?" she asked coolly.

"I'm a burglar, madam," came the reply.

Then the intruder's electric torch was held in such a way as to show the widow that her visitor was a man wearing a black mask and armed with a revolver.

The Dialogue.

"What do you want?" inquired Mrs. O'Donohue.

"Your jewels."

"Everything's on the bureau on the top drawer."

The burglar got busy. "Pretty good," he exclaimed as he handled some diamonds. "They aren't paste, are they?"

"Not at all!" indignantly.

"Your pardon, madam, but it's hard to tell these days, especially with electric light."

Next, the burglar picked up a diamond ring.

"Don't take that!" pleaded Mrs. O'Donohue. "It was my engagement ring."

"Are you a widow?"

"Yes; my husband died ten years ago."

"My Profession."

"I'm sorry he is dead, and, of course, I cannot take a ring of such sentimental value. That's a corking picture on the wall, but I don't recognise it."

"It's 'Chaos Before Dawn.' I got it in Florence in 1895."

"Splendid! I'd like to have it, but such things are denied us in my profession. I say! it's a good thing you're not young and giddy or you'd scream, and it might go hard with you."

"No! I'm not young or giddy."

"Well, I'm only 28. I suppose you have a Bible there. Swear on it you won't scream, for I guess I've got to be going."

Mrs. O'Donohue did as the man requested, and the burglar, wishing her a polite farewell, left.

The widow waited a few minutes and then telephoned to a police station.

THE "FATHER OF THE GUARDS."

DANCE AT HIS 100th CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.

Sir George Higginson, the oldest living British general—"Father of the Guards," as he is affectionately called not only by the Grenadiers, his own regiment, but by the whole division—this year celebrated his 100th birthday. In his home, at Marlow, Buckinghamshire, he was the centre of a gathering of relatives and friends, and the festivities included a dance. The Christmas greetings which he received included warm messages of friendship from Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, and other members of the Royal Family. The King and Queen never forget to send him special greetings at this season.

Dinner At Sebastopol.

In a book of memories entitled "Seventy-one Years of a Guardsman's Life," which he has just published, Sir George recalls his Christmas dinner of 1855, eaten in camp before Sebastopol. He says:

"We had secured from a French sutler at Kamyash some French effervescing stuff which was called champagne, some straggy fowls and a ham, and the evening was passed with due conviviality and interchange of those expressions of good will and friendship which only the strange tenor of our daily life could draw forth."

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Motoring Notes: A Weekly Review dealing

with matters of interest to all local motorists.—
Bargains in Cars—A Local Success—Only Twenty Five Years Ago—Solving the Housing Problem.

(BY AN OWNER-DRIVER)

BARGAINS IN CARS.

Cars are like ladies dresses, they go out of fashion. There are some keen motorists who make a practice of buying a new car every year. They like to be up-to-date.

Few people with an income of less than \$2,000 a month can afford to do that. To be fashionable is always an expense.

There are, on the other hand, many people who feel that they cannot afford the luxury of a new car and so they do not buy a car at all.

Such people should seriously consider the idea of purchasing a second-hand car.

Indeed it may be said that anyone who must consider economy would be well advised to consider seriously whether a second-hand car is not much more useful to him or to her than a new car.

Every beginner in the art of driving a car is sure to have minor accidents which scratch off the paint or dent the mudguards of a car. It is a good plan to purchase a second-hand car for use until a new car can be handled as it should be handled.

THE REAL THING.

Of course, no second-hand car gives the owner the same delight as does an absolutely new car. There is, however, the other way of looking at the matter. It is that a beginner is less anxious if he is not in charge of such a valuable asset as a new car.

There are to be had local bargains in cars just now for those who have ready cash for a purchase.

It may be something to do with the custom of squaring up all debts at China New Year. Anyhow more than one bargain has been mentioned during the last fortnight.

The value of any second-hand article is not easy to estimate. It is the old story of demand and supply.

In the recent weeks it is possible that some of the sellers of cars have needed ready cash and have been willing to take a low price for the car.

DEPRECIATION.

In general it may be said that the selling price of a car drops as soon as it has been used at all.

The fall in price is much more rapid for the first one or two thousand miles of use than it is subsequently.

Let us take the case of a car which, when new, cost, say, \$3,000. Then if the owner uses it carefully and keeps the body-work spick and span and the machinery in good condition, the car is practically as good as new after 1,000 miles.

The owner would, however, be lucky if he managed to get \$2,500 for the car after it has been used for 1,000 miles.

One optimistic owner recently startled the writer by saying that after he had run his car 1,000 miles it was in better condition than when new.

He had taken such care in "running in" the mechanism that he felt he ought to be paid for his professional services in the matter!

However, he did not want to sell the car. It is a very different story when a car must be sold for what it will fetch. He might ask for \$3,000 or more, but he would be a good salesman if he could get the money.

In London they have motor-car auctions and bargains may be made by those who have enough technical knowledge to be quite sure of the state of the mechanism which they intend to purchase.

Many of these second-hand cars are purchased by dealers who "turn them up" and paint them up before re-selling them.

There is very little danger in buying a second-hand car in Hong Kong if it is purchased from a reliable owner. There is such a small community that a good name is valued—or shall we say that the temptation to palm off a poor article as a good one is less here than elsewhere, because it is obvious that the purchaser will soon be able to "get his own back."

Therefore, the beginner need not be nervous about buying a second-hand car.

He would be wise to consult some friend who knows something about local prices and the mechanism of a car before he concludes his bargain.

The older a car the more is the annual repair bill, as a general rule.

On the other hand a car that has run 30,000 miles has (if it has been properly treated and is a good model) another 100,000 miles before it—and sometimes more than that.

The pleasure seeker (that excludes professional men, such as doctors run about five thousand to eight thousand miles a year in Hong Kong.

A LOCAL SUCCESS.

The first effort of the Hong Kong Automobile Association to bring together the members for a social event was a real success.

The Committee should be encouraged to continue their efforts. It is quite certain now that the members will respond. Further, it is evident that the members welcome the opportunity to meet together more than once a year at the annual general meeting.

The dinner dance held on Friday evening last was well organised. There were about 150 people present, which was just about the right number.

It is inevitable that the Association will increase its membership. Also it is certain that when the longed for trade boom comes again to Hong Kong—as come again it must—there will be more money spent on recreation.

It is, therefore, by no means impossible that the annual dance of the Hong Kong Automobile Association will some day become the big event of the Colony.

SECRETS OF SUCCESS.

Now is the time to record impressions made by the successful event of last Friday. They may be of service to members who attend the next annual general meeting.

First of all let it be stated that the general informality of the affair was greatly appreciated. People did not have to worry about order of precedence and those thousands of little things that make official functions so tedious to the individuals who have to take the lowest seats.

The President of the Association is far too kind-hearted to wish for anything but the happiness of others. No one in Hong Kong has a higher sense of duty, especially of duty that brings no reward to the person who performs it. Yet there are few who are so genuinely anxious to see other people happy.

In short, anyone who has been privileged to work with him on local committees will agree that the President not only believes in the happiness that results from duty, but also in the duty of happiness.

He certainly helped a great deal to make people happy on Friday last.

Not must the Honorary Secretary be forgotten. It is not often that we find a reverend gentleman who has had an engineering training, but we have that combination of science and religion in the training of the Honorary Secretary; there is also a sense of humour which is often lacking in those who have had either a scientific or theological training.

The management at the Roof Garden are also to be congratulated on the excellent arrangements.

A MOTOR TRIP.

It may almost seem ungracious to suggest that next year it might be as well to anticipate an increase of numbers and arrange a dinner dance at Repulse Bay Hotel.

All of the members of the Association possess cars, so that it would be easy to run out there.

It might be a good plan to fix the date months ahead so as to avoid a clash with other events. The Taikoo Ball and a dance at the Peak Hotel prevented some members from attending at the roof garden.

A moonlight night would be of advantage if the suggestion of Repulse Bay is accepted.

GOOD SPEECHES.

The President and Captain Hartford made very suitable speeches on Friday last. It was a good plan to let the visitors know what the Association is doing.

Perhaps some of them were persuaded to become motorists.

An astute sales manager of one of the biggest motor manufacturing concerns in Great Britain once remarked that 80 per cent. of the touring cars were sold because the ladies persuaded husbands or fathers to purchase a car. Perhaps a result of social events such as that of Friday last is to increase the sale of cars.

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

If we look up the records of motoring to be found in the pages of journals or newspapers of only twenty-five years we come across some astonishing statements about speed and the duty of motorists.

We have advanced ideas since those days as the following account of an episode that took place at St. Albans at the end of 1924 will prove.

A famous athlete of his day, Sir Charles Bennett, Lawes, had the misfortune to be driving a car which ran over a dog. He was driving at a speed of fifteen miles per hour, according to the prosecution, when the calamity took place.

That was three miles an hour in excess of the legal speed.

The local magistrates took the opportunity to say what they consider no doubt were "a few good words in season" but which now sound very ridiculous.

They told Sir Charles that the dog might have been a child, in which case he would have been before them on a charge of manslaughter, and possibly murder!

They evidently considered themselves very lenient in their treatment of the unfortunate motorist. They let him off with regret and with the maximum penalty of £10 and costs.

NO EVIL INTENT.

Now-a-days we do not find that magistrates regard all motorists as people of evil intent. They are beginning to appreciate the fact that the vast majority of drivers deplore any accident, and would much rather avoid one.

On three occasions the writer has had the very unpleasant experience of running over a dog in Hong Kong. Fortunately, he was able to satisfy the dog owners, either with an explanation or a cushion.

It is a most unpleasant feeling if you are at the wheel of a car and a dog seems determined to commit suicide. If you have any lady passengers or children in the car it is a happy relief to everyone if the dog is killed outright, rather than for them to see it in agony.

It must be confessed that dogs are now much more wary than they used to be in Hong Kong. They do try to get out of the way of a car.

The driver is well advised to sound his horn fairly soon so as to give the dog fair warning.

No decent person will wilfully inflict pain on a dumb animal, but in the early days of motoring in Hong Kong there seemed to be many more dogs on the highways than there are now.

Fortunately, an accident that involved a dog never seems to have cost the unlucky motorist in Hong Kong anything like a fine of \$10 and costs. It is, however, a good policy to offer some small compensation in the case of any accident that causes a loss to anyone, obviously very poor.

Last week a motorist, who was not at fault, knocked over a hawk but did him no bodily injury. A dollar "cushion" soon made the hawk happy.

SOLVING THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

Of considerable interest to those Hong Kong residents who wish to own their own house are some facts and figures presented by the Paris correspondent of that enterprising little publication called *Motor Transport*.

This gentleman shows how the supervision of the horse by mechanical transport has rendered land in Paris available for other purposes. He also reminds us that it is now easy to live at a distance of twenty or thirty miles from one's office.

A pioneer who keeps in excellent health motors in to Hong Kong from Fanning nearly every morning and returns at night along the open road.

What that man is worth in health to him seems to be beyond his powers of description.

He is, however, very sure that it is worth a great deal.

IN PARIS.

At the height of the horse age one of the Paris cab companies maintained a fleet of 3,900 cabs and 13,000 horses.

At the present time it owns 1,500 taxicabs and a fleet of delivery vans.

Which reminds us that the day must come when we shall see many more taxicabs in Hong Kong and some efficiently organised system of delivery vans.

In one place of the original twenty-seven stables formerly owned in different parts of Paris there are now public garages. Many of the old sites were sold as much less ground space is needed for a garage than for horse stables.

On one of the sites a six-story building, capable of housing 1,100 cars has been erected. The multi-story garage is a development of twentieth century. There is one in Hong Kong that has three stories, but we can easily imagine that the time will come when there will be a twenty-story garage in the central district of Victoria.

Something better than the existing arrangements is needed. Modern lifts are extensively used in motor-car factories for moving cars from one department to another. No doubt in time the idea will become more popular in Hong Kong.

The horse never was popular in this part of the world as a method of transport, but in the "good old days" the *taxicabs* were to be seen driving a carriage along the Jubilee Road.

(Continued on next column).

RACING NOTES.

(By RAPIER.)

Fanning Hunt.

There was some good sport last week-end at Fanning under ideal weather conditions. On Saturday Messrs. Bousfield, Potts and Pym were the hares and they laid a false trail which baffled everyone except Dr. Macgowan who managed to run them down mounted on Drake. On Sunday there was a drag from behind Potts' Bungalow and a badger was put up and run to earth. A fine run finished at the Bungalow of Commander and Mrs. Hartford whose hospitality was much appreciated by the thirsty riders.

Meets.

To-day the meet is at the Hunters' Arms at 2.30. On Saturday next at Potts' Bungalow for hare and bounds. On Sunday the meet is at the K.O.S.B.'s Camp at the invitation of the Officers. The ponies will be sent to Sheung Shui Police Station at 10 o'clock and will move off shortly afterwards for the Camp.

Kwint Steeplechase Meeting. Owners should note that entries for the above meeting on February 12th close on Saturday, the 25th instant. The earlier these entries are sent in to Mr. Alec Potts the better he will be pleased.

Mounted Infantry and Hunt Point to Point Races. On Thursday, February 3rd (Chinese New Year) the Mounted Infantry are holding a point to point race in the morning at an hour to be notified later. The race is for members of the M.I. on M.I. ponies only. It is a sealed handicapping taking into consideration both the rider and the pony. Names of riders and ponies should reach Mr. H. C. Macnamara not later than 5 p.m. on Tuesday, February 1st. The winner will receive a cup kindly presented by Lieut.-Col. Hayley Bell. The course has been selected and anyone desiring to ride round it may do so on Sunday afternoon next. On the same day there will be another point to point race under the auspices of the Hunt and entries therefore should be handed to Mr. A. Potts together with a fee of \$2 which will go towards the purchase of a cup for the winner. Those desiring to ride at the Hunters' Arms should notify Mr. M. M. Maas or Mr. M. M. Watson on or before Thursday.

Annual Race Meeting. Entries close at 5 p.m. to-day for the above meeting. Bengal was measured and registered yesterday morning. He has not yet been on the course but he looks in excellent condition and very little training will be required to get him into racing trim.

Macao Race Meeting. The above meeting has had to be postponed until February 10th and 20th, owing to the course not being ready. The turf has not properly settled owing to the dryness of the atmosphere. The Stewards of the Jockey Club have agreed to allow Members to participate in this meeting. Most of the local jockeys will be riding and a few owners are sending over ponies.

BRITONS AND "OUR RUSSIAN FRIENDS."

The little colony of British subjects in Petrograd, most of whom are living in acute poverty, were deprived of the privilege of having a Christmas service this year by the Bolsheviks, who refused the request of the Rev. E. J. Harrison, pastor of the English Church at Riga, to visit Petrograd and hold a service there.

The colony numbers less than 100 souls, and Mr. Harrison asked English people this Christmas tide to send him a small contribution for their relief.

He has a long list of aged British men and women who have not eaten a real Christmas dinner since 1917.

Dr. Noble was, it is often said, the pioneer of motor traction in Hong Kong. We should be interested to know who was the first person to open a public garage. Also who will be the first to erect a garage in the central district capable of storing cars on ten or fifteen stories. If the whole of the building which houses the Brigade had been devoted to that purpose a large number of cars would have found accommodation.

If there were available ample garage space in the Central District many people might be induced to build residences in outlying districts, such as Pokfulam, Mount Campbell, on the Shek O Road, etc.

When the great trade boom does come to Hong Kong and South China, it will be seen that the housing accommodation is insufficient.

Motor-cars and motor-buses will enable people to obtain purer air and easy transport. The pioneer effort known as Felix Villas to the west of the island shows what is likely to happen in the not very distant future.

FOOTBALL.

CHINESE TEAM FROM SHANGHAI.

DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMME.

SOME GOOD GAMES EXPECTED.

The East China football team from Shanghai, which is coming to play a South China eleven, is expected to arrive at Hong Kong by the s.s. *President Harrison* on January 30th.

A committee of leading athletic club officials has been appointed to make arrangements for the game. As the Chinese Amateur Athletic Association, a new organization, is being asked by the Hong Kong Chinese Federation to co-operate with the South China Athletic Association in selecting a team from the two organizations, the team when chosen will be known as a "Southern" China team, to distinguish it from a team of the S.C.A.A. The visiting eleven will meet "Southern China" and Recreation and then the South and East will combine to meet the Army and Navy and the Hong Kong Inter-Port eleven.

Mr. Ng See Kwong is to act as chairman of the committee. The fixtures tentatively arranged are as follows:—

February 3rd, Eastern China v. Southern China, 4 p.m., H.K. Club Ground.

February 6th, Eastern China v. Recreation, 4 p.m., H.K. Club Ground.

February 9th, East-Southern China v. Army and Navy, 4 p.m., H.K. Club Ground.

February 12th, East-Southern China v. Hong Kong Interport, 4 p.m., H.K. Club Ground.

GOLF.

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE AT FANLING.

CAMBRIDGE WIN BY 6 POINTS TO 3.

The match between Oxford and Cambridge at Fanning on Sunday resulted in a win for Cambridge by six points to three.

Cambridge won the foursomes by 2-1, and the singles, all of which were very hard fought matches, by 4-2.

The teams were—
Cambridge:—T. D. E. Pendered, E. Davidson, F. Syme Thomson, E. D. C. Wolfe, R. E. Lindell and E. W. Hamilton.

Oxford:—N. L. Smith, C. E. H. Beavis, D. W. Tratman, E. R. Hallifax, A. E. Wood and G. R. Sayer.

The details of the games were—
Foursomes.
T. D. E. Pendered and E. Davidson (4 and 3) beat N. L. Smith and C. E. H. Beavis.

F. Syme Thomson and E. D. C. Wolfe (4 and 3) beat D. W. Tratman and E. R. Hallifax.

R. E. Lindell and E. W. Hamilton lost to A. E. Wood and G. R. Sayer (3 and 1).

Singles.
Pendered (1 up) beat Smith.
Davidson (1 up) beat Beavis.
Lindell (4 and 2) beat Hallifax.
Syme Thomson lost to Wood (1 up).

Wolfe (2 and 1) beat Tratman.
Hamilton lost to Sayer (2 up).

DEAD FATHER'S VOICE.

SON'S STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

A verdict of Accidental Death was returned at a recent inquest at Thames Ditton, Surrey, on Mr. Frederick Blandy, 58, a labourer, of Kingston, who was killed by a motor-lorry when cycling on the Portsmouth road on Christmas Eve.

The dead man's son, Mr. Frederick Blandy, told a reporter that at about 5.45 p.m. on Christmas Eve he was indoors at Kingston when he thought he heard someone walking "up the garden path" and his father's voice calling, "Feed! Feed!"

Thinking it was his father who had returned, he went to the door and opened it to let him in. There was no one there and he returned to the house. That was approximately the same time as his father was killed at Thames Ditton, three miles away.

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"GLEN LINE LIMITED."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM
Via FORBES.

THE Motor Vessel "GLENOCLE" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 31st January, 1927, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 28th January, 1927, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hong Kong, 23rd January, 1927. (4474)

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

THE Motorship "MUNSTERLAND" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 28th January, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims must reach us by 1st February, 1927, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged Packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas (Marine Surveyors) at 10 a.m. on the 28th January, 1927.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JESSEN & Co., Agents, Hong Kong, 22nd January, 1927. (4475)

S.S. "YALOU."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from DUN KIRK, ANTWERP, LONDON, etc., in connection with the Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Opium and Treasure will be forwarded on unless the consignee is notified by the Consignee 12 hours before arrival requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining unclaimed after Thursday, the 27th instant at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to us on or before Monday, the 31st instant, or they will not be recognised.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 28th instant.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

J. LIMAGE, Agent, Hong Kong, 21st January, 1927. (4471)

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THE "SUNNING" PIRACY TRIAL.

LEGAL ARGUMENT OCCUPIES ALL DAY.

SUBMISSION FOR THE DEFENCE.

JUDGE HOLDS NO CASE AGAINST THREE PRISONERS.

Legal argument occupied the whole of the morning and practically all the afternoon at the Supreme Court yesterday, when, before the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice J. R. Wood) the Sunning piracy trial in which ten Chinese are in the dock, was continued.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., representing Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 14 prisoners, and Mr. H. G. Sheldon, representing Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 20 prisoners made their submissions and Mr. Nihill replied. Both counsel for the defence submitted that there was no case to answer.

The jury were excused from attendance throughout the day.

Mr. Justice Wood expressed doubt as to whether, in the case of No. 20, he could be held to have participated with a common purpose in the piracy with violence (the firing at the Chief Officer) when he was unconscious at the time, having been knocked on the head with a sounding lead.

For the Crown it was contended that the mere fact that he had gone with other pirates armed with lethal weapons was sufficient to justify the charge. The intention had been there in the first place.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., submitted on behalf of all prisoners, and particularly of Nos. 7, 8, 9, 14 and 20, that there was no case to answer before the jury. In regard to the last four counsel submitted that there was no evidence whatever of their having committed a wrongful act.

The only evidence against No. 9 was evidence which it was impossible to believe, said counsel. He would never have been in Court at all but for the fact that he was one of those who escaped from the burning ship in the No. 6 lifeboat. The presence of men in that boat was not evidence against them of piracy. Two of the witnesses for the Crown were in that boat.

Captain Pringle, Criticised. "Captain Pringle," said counsel, "was very profligate with his identifications, picking out several chair coolies."

His Lordship: But Captain Pringle mentioned No. 8. Counsel commented that he had only mentioned him when mixing him up with No. 17, a mistake he committed constantly.

Other evidence might well have been for the defence. The Chinese Consul said that he had seen No. 8 lying down in his proper cabin reading a book.

No. 8 was a Chinese Formosan with passport from the Japanese Government. He had given clear reasons for his presence on board from the very outset.

With regard to No. 14, Counsel submitted, nobody seemed to know very much about him at all and Counsel suggested that there was no case to answer.

No. 9 had been identified by Captain Pringle and the Captain's boy, in his enthusiasm to be of assistance, had identified the whole of 6 men whom he, with 4 others, was obliged to wait on at mealtime when the pirates were in control.

With regard to No. 17, there was more against him, but only because his features were typical of a type of Chinese. This had been deposed to by Capt. Pringle, who confused him with No. 11 and by Mr. Beatty and Mr. Orr.

Addressing his Lordship on behalf of other prisoners, Mr. H. G. Sheldon submitted that no one could be convicted as a principal in the first degree unless it was his hand that dealt the blow or else that common purpose with intent to the unlawful act could be proved.

No. 20 (the man laid out on the bridge) did not shoot with firearms or drive anyone to use them as a shield. There was no evidence either of intent to commit the acts mentioned in the indictment.

There was no evidence as to the others having actually committed the acts mentioned in the indictment. The only evidence was that they had been identified as having taken part in the ransacking of the ship pointing of revolvers, etc.

The Crown Reply. Mr. Nihill (for the Crown), in his reply, said that all members of the pirate band might not have been present on the bridge when the two shots had been fired at the Chief Officer, he said. But they were "present" in law.

These men had gone on board the Sunning to commit an unlawful act. Was it not reasonable to suppose that the members of the band knew that it was probable that during the piracy one of those loaded lethal weapons would be discharged? No jury in world would find that such a party of pirates would be surprised at one of the members of the gang firing a shot.

His Lordship expressed the uncertainty in his mind (in the case of No. 20) as to whether a man who was unconscious could still be held to be participating in an unlawful act.

Mr. Nihill suggested that the whole thing was that No. 20, with the others, formed his unlawful intent before he was knocked out by the officers.

Mr. Nihill in the afternoon dealt with the question of identification of the prisoners. While admitting that Captain Pringle had made two false identifications and that in some cases identification of prisoners was weak, he submitted that in the main all the prisoners had been identified with some definition by one or more witnesses.

Mr. Nihill replied to point raised by Mr. Alabaster in respect of the prisoners: he is representing and then asked his Lordship if he wished to hear submissions with regard to Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 20 prisoners, for whom Mr. Sheldon appeared.

His Lordship intimated that he did not.

After further argument, his Lordship held, and Mr. Nihill agreed that prisoners must be found guilty on the indictment alone or else the evidence given must be disbelieved altogether.

Mr. Nihill said it was for the jury to consider whether each prisoner was a member of the band, apart from any acts prisoners might have performed on the Sunning.

Case For Jury Against Seven Prisoners.

Mr. Alabaster commenced his reply to Mr. Nihill's arguments, and after he had proceeded on certain points, his Lordship intervened.

His Lordship said that he thought he ought to put the case of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 prisoners before the jury as being a clear case for the Crown. With regard to No. 20 prisoner he would have to instruct the jury that if he was proved to be a member of the gang he was criminally liable as a member of the gang, but if No. 20 was convicted it would have to be remembered that he was unconscious throughout.

With regard to Nos. 7, 9 and 14 prisoners, his Lordship said he held that the evidence was such that the jury should not ask to convict. As regarded No. 8 prisoner, he thought there was evidence for the case to go to the jury.

With regard to No. 20 Mr. Alabaster said his case was in a different character because it was common ground that he did nothing after midnight. Also it was still for the Crown to prove that the first five prisoners and No. 8 actually did something.

His Lordship: The ruling I am giving is that the Crown has to prove either that those men or their confederates did something.

Mr. Alabaster: The Crown must prove that they were either aiding or abetting or were accessories before the fact.

His Lordship: There is a good deal of circumstantial evidence against them. I cannot say there is no evidence.

Mr. Sheldon mentioned that No. 20 was unconscious and took no part in the subsequent proceedings. There was, in fact, no evidence that he was an accessory before the fact.

Three Prisoners To Be Discharged. Mr. Alabaster: I take it your Lordship will discharge the three prisoners.

His Lordship: I propose to discharge Nos. 7, 9 and 14 on the ground that the evidence is insufficient to go to the jury.

Mr. Nihill: Your Lordship won't discharge them without the presence of the jury?

Mr. Alabaster: If they are entitled to be discharged, then they should not be held in custody on this charge overnight.

Mr. Nihill: It is a question of procedure. I take it your Lordship will direct the jury to find a verdict of not guilty?

Mr. Alabaster: I would prefer that.

His Lordship: I will do that in respect of Nos. 7, 9 and 14. The defence of the remaining seven will be opened to-morrow. Can counsel indicate what the defence will be?

Mr. Alabaster: I indicated very much what the defence of the four were. Three have been discharged and I shall call the remaining one and a number of witnesses, including evidence as to character.

Mr. Sheldon: I propose to call no evidence of any kind.

The further hearing was adjourned this morning.

ENGLAND'S IRON AND STEEL ORDERS.

MOST SINCE 1920 BOOM.

MANY FURNACES RESTARTING.

The heavy iron and steel trade in England has now been ordered in hand and it has had at any time since the 1920 "boom" period, and it is certain that blast furnaces that have been out of operation for years will shortly be re-lighted.

Already 15,000 out of the 30,000 unemployed iron and steel workers of Tees-side have been reabsorbed since the coal stoppage ended, and it is expected that 75 per cent. will be re-employed before the middle of January. When the coal stoppage occurred at the end of April this industry was among the first to feel the ill-effects and furnaces after furnaces ceased to operate.

On the Tees-side only four continued working throughout the stoppage. By December 28th, however, 23 were being worked in this area. This total compares with 33 which in blast last April. The pre-war average on the north-east coast was 72.

Each furnace restarted means employment for about 500 men. Similar activity is being shown in the Tees-side shipyards and small foundries and subsidiary industries, where more men are now being taken on.

Messrs. Smith's Dock Company at South Bank have restarted their shipyards which were closed down at the beginning of December.

After being shut down for nearly three years, the North-Eastern Steel Works, Middlesbrough, has now resumed operations.

The first two blast furnaces to be put into operation at Barrow since the coal stoppage were re-lighted at the Barrow Iron Works of the Memette Steel Company on December 28th.

Shipbuilding and subsidiary industries are showing a slight improvement over the demand that existed before the coal stoppage, and there are indications that the improvement may be increased.

Since the coal strike was settled the Sheffield steel and allied trades have absorbed more than 3,000 operatives who were idle. It is expected that another month or so will see the steel trades in Sheffield and district on the same footing as at the beginning of May last.

On Tyne-side, every big shipbuilding yard has many orders.

Coal The Vital Factor. The prosperity of the steel industry depends entirely on a "cheap" supply of coal at an economic price. That is the key to the whole position, for four tons of coal are required to make only one ton of steel.

Blast furnaces produce the pig iron which is then becomes steel. The plentiful production of iron and steel means more work for the heavy industries, notably shipbuilding and engineering, which are dependent upon these metals as their raw materials.

Sir Arthur Dorman, head of the great Tees-side iron firm of Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., recently said: "Prospects of the immediate future for the iron and steel trade are brighter than at any time during the past four years. Conditions on the Continent are moving steadily in our favour."

A Great Chance For Better Trade Next Year. Messages from industrialists and Labour leaders make clear how hopeful is the trade outlook for next year if good will on both sides operates strikes and other conflicts. Opinions expressed include the following:

There is a fine chance in 1927 if employers and men will get together more and discuss things—Mr. Will Thorne, M.P.

Trade prospects are decidedly hopeful, but everything depends on good will and co-operation between employers and men—Sir Stanley Machin.

There will be no trouble between employers and men in the steel and iron trades next year—Mr. John Hodge.

Industry must take a rest from strife—Mr. Henry Boothman.

WORK, NOT DOLES.

FRANCE'S REMEDY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.

When the condition of the unemployed in France was discussed recently by the Cabinet, the important decision was taken that a penny should be granted in dole but that work should be found as rapidly as possible for all those who ask for it.

It was pointed out by M. André Fallières, the Minister of Labour, that there are not more than 20,000 unemployed in the whole of France, and of these 10,000 are in Paris and are usually employed in seasonal trades. It is recognised, however, that with industrial and economic difficulties which may follow the falling off of foreign orders as a consequence of the appreciation of the franc the unemployed situation may become more difficult.

It has been decided to prepare a programme of public works which will be put into execution in proportion to the number of unemployed available.

FAMOUS FIGURE IN SPORT DEAD.

MR. "PEGGY" BETTINGSON'S GREAT WORK FOR BOXING.

N.S.C. FOUNDER.

The world of sport in general and of boxing in particular has lost one of its most prominent figures by the death from pneumonia of Mr. A. F. Bettington, manager of the National Sporting Club, which he helped to found. He was 65 years of age.

Mr. "Peggy" Bettington, as he was familiarly known, was one of the most remarkable athletes of the 'eighties and 'nineties. He was an amateur boxing champion, almost an amateur champion swimmer, a first-class Rugby football player, and a fine all-round cricketer before he reached his twentieth year.

He had been in failing health for a number of years before he died and only returned from Italy a few days ago to spend Christmas with his family at his residence in Fairfax-road, Hampstead. He had recently handed over the active management of the National Sporting Club to his eldest son, Lionel.

He was appointed manager of the National Sporting Club nearly 30 years ago, when John Fleming, with whom he founded the club, died; and was associated with all the great boxing contests there.

Many Tributes. The Prince of Wales knew "Peggy," well, having met him during many famous fights.

A strong, well-proportioned man, he was ambidextrous, and was a wonderful hard hitter. In his ability to use both hands he resembled Jim Mace.

Both his sons served with distinction in the war. Lionel in the Flying Corps and Gerald in the infantry. Lionel was injured in a crash, and Gerald was both gassed and wounded.

The great esteem in which Mr. Bettington was held in boxing circles is indicated by the following tributes paid him by men actively associated with the sport:

Mr. C. B. Cochran: "He devoted his life to the cleansing of the boxing game. He did it a great service, and death has removed a sportsman who cannot be replaced."

Mr. J. H. Douglas, the famous referee: "He did more than any other six men for professional boxing. I have lost a good and old friend, and sport has lost a great figure."

Bombardier Billy Wells: "A national figure in boxing has gone. He was more than a manager; he was an authority on the history of the game."

Jimmy Wilde: "It is bad news. One could always rely on him for a fair deal. He did professional boxing many services which none of us can forget."

Colonel James, M.P. for Bromley and a former Navy and Army heavy-weight champion: "We have lost a very great sportsman."

THE RUNAWAYS.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Poulter, of Eastington, East Yorkshire, both 66 and still hale and hearty, recently celebrated the 73rd anniversary of their "runaway" marriage.

They have seven children living, the eldest being more than 70 and the youngest 54.

They celebrate their marriage every year on Christmas Day—the day on which they received the forgiveness of their parents.

BOY OF 7 WITH £1,000,000.

AUSTRALIA'S ONLY BARONET.

A baronetcy (the only one in Australia) and a fortune estimated at about £1,000,000 have been inherited by a boy of 7 as a result of the sudden death of Sir Rupert Clarke, of Rupertwood, Victoria, at his villa at Monte Carlo. Sir Rupert was the son of Sir William Clarke, of Sydney, the first baronet created in Australia. He is succeeded by his elder son, Rupert William John, who was born in 1919.

The family fortunes were founded by Sir Rupert's grandfather, who, known as "Big Clarke," was a butcher's assistant in Adelaide, E. before emigrating to Australia in 1840. He settled in Hobart, Tasmania, where he established a butcher's shop, and as a side-line speculated in real estate. "Big Clarke" proved himself a shrewd judge of land values, and, seeking a wider field, began to buy and sell sheep and cattle stations in various States.

Enterprise And Luck. As a result of his enterprise and considerable luck (for this was a period of rapid expansion), his son, Sir William Clarke, inherited an estate of several millions, which was divided among the family.

Sir Rupert Clarke's fortune was originally considerably greater than at the time of his death. He suffered losses on the turf as the financial backer of a firm of theatrical producers, and as the organiser of New Guinea explorations, in which he personally took part.

Like his father and grandfather, Sir Rupert was a member of the Victoria Legislative Council.

Mr. James W. S. Mair, who as a Boy Scout patrol leader went with the late Sir Ernest Shackleton in his last expedition to the Antarctic, is to be sociologist to the Discovery expedition to investigate deep-sea life in the Antarctic.

PRIZES WITHHELD.

NOTHING GOOD ENOUGH IN B.B.C. MUSICAL CONTEST.

None of the 240 efforts submitted in the autumn musical festival competition organised by the British Broadcasting Company was considered of sufficient merit to secure a prize.

The object of the competition was to give younger and lesser-known composers an opportunity of showing their ability, and they were invited to submit works ranging from symphonies to song cycles. Prizes totalling £1,000 were offered.

The judges were Sir Hugh Allen, Sir Edward Elgar, Sir Hubert Parry, Sir Hamilton Harty, Mr. J. B. McEwen, Lieut. E. Walton O'Donnell, Mr. Percy Pitt, and Sir Landon Ronald.

The judges, says the *Radio Times*, felt that the B.B.C. would be doing harm rather than good to British music if they awarded prizes to works which did not merit them.

The entrance fee of 10s. is being returned to each competitor, in addition to bearing the cost of the competition, the B.B.C. are giving £250 to the Musicians' Benevolent Fund (formerly the Gervase Elwes Memorial Fund), 5, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

Sir Landon Ronald repudiated the idea that British music was "in a bad way." "We have the right people," he said, "but they won't go in for competitions."

Mr. James W. S. Mair, who as a Boy Scout patrol leader went with the late Sir Ernest Shackleton in his last expedition to the Antarctic, is to be sociologist to the Discovery expedition to investigate deep-sea life in the Antarctic.

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S.S. "OLDENBURG" ... due here on or about the 18th February, 1927.

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SAILINGS FOR EUROPE.

M.V. "VOGTLAND" ... sailing on or about 4th February, 1927.

M.V. "MUNSTERLAND" ... sailing on or about 3rd March, 1927.

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SWATOW, SHANGHAI, WIKAIWEE, CHIAPOO
& TIENTSIN "NEWCHOWANG" ... On 26th Jan. 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN "SZECHUEN" ... On 27th Jan. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI "CHENAN" ... On 29th Jan. 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN & DALNY "LIANGHONG" ... On 30th Jan. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK "KWANGHONG" ... On 30th Jan. Noon.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE "ANTUNG" ... On 3rd Feb. 4 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK "KAYING" ... On 6th Feb. 10 a.m.
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TAIPING	11th March	18th March
CHANGTE	13th April	19th April

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S.S. "GYOLOPS"	... Via Suez Canal	28th January.
S.S. "PELEUS"	... Via Suez Canal	25th February.
S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL"	... Via Suez Canal	11th March.
S.S. "ATREUS"	... Via Suez Canal	24th March.
S.S. "TRUOGER"	... Via Suez Canal	8th April.

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Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

January 24th.

Dorry, Gorman str., 573 tons, Capt. J. Jacobsen, from Quinhon and Hoihow, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. C40—Cheong Yee S.S. Co.

Tai Sze Ma, Chinese str., 403 tons, Capt. Lo Yat Sun, from Kwang Chow Wan, with pig and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C39—Wing Hong & Co.

Tai Hing, Chinese str., 105 tons, Capt. Chong Yung Fat, from Antau, with a general cargo, lying at Loun Cheong Wharf.—Fook Hoi S.S. Co.

January 25th.

Agapenor, British str., 4,798 tons, Capt. J. Ramsay, from Dairen and Shanghai. The latter port she left on January 23th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A4—B. & S.

Albert Sarant, French str., 1,132 tons, Capt. E. Cleinence, from Saigon and Hoihow, with wood and rice, lying at buoy No. C47.—Hock Guan Hong.

Derwent, Chinese str., 1,562 tons, Capt. E. Jones, from Swatow, with 100 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. A10—Yuen On S.S. Co.

Haimun, Chinese str., 641 tons, Capt. H. Carneiro, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at China Merchant Wharf.—Fook Yow S.S. Co.

Paling Maru, Japanese str., 1,668 tons, Capt. R. Nagayama, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C42—N.Y.K.

Tsurugisan Maru, Japanese str., 1,664 tons, Capt. H. Hirada, from Dairen, which port she left on January 18th, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. C49—M.R.K.

Fan Heima, Dutch str., 2,720 tons, Capt. J. Groothoff, from Deli and Singapore. The latter port she left on January 19th, with 1,000 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. A6—J.C.J.L.

CLEARANCES.

January 25th.

Agapenor, for Singapore.
Canton, for Shanghai.
Empress of Canada, for Shanghai.
Feng Lee, for Saigon.
Glenahol, for Singapore.
Hoi Hong, for Swatow.
Hydrangea, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Paling Maru, for Canton.
Prosper, for Saigon.
Seattle Maru, for Singapore.
Shantung, for Amoy.
Takada, for Singapore.
Tjikembang, for Shanghai.
Vulcanus, for Canton.

THE CHINA COAST.

CHANGES IN OFFICER PERSONNEL.

Captain T. Johnstone, of the Luckow, is on reserve. Captain J. B. Bruce, from reserve, has gone master, Luckow.

Captain H. Gifford, of the Newchwang, has gone master, Shengking.

Mr. E. Michelmore, second officer, Anking, has gone second officer, Newchwang. Mr. F. R. Carter, from reserve, has gone second officer, Anking.

Mr. B. A. W. Marrable, chief officer, King Yuen, is on Home leave. Mr. W. Dickinson, chief officer, Faisan, has gone chief officer, King Yuen. Mr. W. L. Shinn, from Home leave, has gone chief officer, Faisan.

Mr. W. R. Woodman, from reserve, has gone sup'y second engineer, Swining.

Mr. J. H. Bryson, from Home leave, has gone second engineer, Anhui.

Mr. E. D. Steen, sup'y second engineer, King Yuen, is on reserve. Mr. C. H. Bridges, acting second engineer, Anhui, has gone third engineer, Hupeh.

Mr. R. C. H. Brass, third officer, Chipping, has gone third officer, Hoang.

Mr. J. A. Johnson, third officer, Hoang, has gone third officer, Chipping.

Mr. C. A. G. Roberts, from Home leave, has gone second officer, Lucho.

Mr. P. B. Anderson, second officer, Lucho, has resigned.

Mr. J. Turner, third engineer, Luckow, has gone third engineer, Faisan.

Mr. J. Findlater, third engineer, Faisan, is on reserve.

Mr. J. Hales, second officer, Kinsan, has gone second officer, Tai-shan.

Mr. W. McCubbin, second officer, Lungshan, has gone second officer, Kinsan.

Mr. C. T. Everingham, third officer, Taining, has gone second officer, Haiyang—Shipping and Engineering.

"PRESIDENT" BOATS.

NEW SCHEDULE TO COME IN FORCE ON MARCH 1st.

A change has been made in the schedule of the President boats, which will come into force from March 1st.

In the past there has been some conflict in arrivals and departures with the result that two "President" boats have sailed for America on the same day. This was unavoidable as the time to Seattle is shorter than that to San Francisco, so that duplication on the different routes crept in.

Experts were engaged in America to devise a scheme whereby there would be the minimum of clashing and the new time-table is the result.

The schedule provides for one boat sailing to America (Pacific port) every week, either on a Tuesday or a Wednesday, the destinations, each alternative week, being Seattle and San Francisco respectively.

Boats to and from San Francisco call at Honolulu but not those to and from Seattle. The other ports of call (Japan and usual Shanghai) will be touched as usual. The China-bound boats from Seattle also visit Victoria in British Columbia. On the other hand, the boats returning to San Francisco also go on to the port of Los Angeles.

Then, again, the round-the-world boats augment the service. Leaving New York, they go through the Panama Canal. On arrival at San Francisco, they enter also into the schedule, making more frequent sailings, and they go out of the schedule on leaving Manila for Europe (westwards).

"EMPEROR OF CANADA" SAILS.

SOME OF THE PASSENGERS ON BOARD.

PUNJABI'S LEAVE.

The R.M.S. Empress of Canada resumed her place on the trans-Pacific run, after her annual docking, overhaul and refit, yesterday, sailing from her wharf at Kowloon at midnight.

On board were the remainder of the 5/2 Punjabi Regiment with their European and Indian Officers, numbering approximately 300, who are going to Shanghai to join the remainder of the Battalion. During the day the Punjabis were busy transporting their equipment and kit, etc., to the liner.

Civilian passengers include the Hon. I. G. Allen from Manila to the United States. Mr. I. Gillespie and Mr. H. G. Allen of Brunner Mond to Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. F. Soutar of Takoo Dock on leave, Messrs. G. and S. Peabody of the Texas Oil Company en route round the world from Southampton, bound for New York.

Admiral C. C. Hu and Mr. C. W. Hau are passengers to Shanghai.

WITHIN CALL.

The following vessels were expected to be in wireless communication with Hong Kong yesterday:—Empress of Canada, Glenahol, Shantung, President Jackson, Takada, Fushimi Maru, Seattle Maru, Jindarcus, Takada, Kinsan Maru, Weirbank, Sui Sang, Myrmidon, Batavia Maru, Seang Bee, Carinthia, Malacca Maru, Helios, Chak Sang, Tenyo Maru, Arjuna, Robert Dollar.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.



REGULAR FORTNIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISONDARI	SHANGHAI	In Port	27th Jan.	JAVA
TJIKINI	JAVA & M'CAR	1st Feb.	3rd Feb.	NORTH CHINA
TJIKARANG	NORTH CHINA	2nd "	4th "	BATAVIA
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	6th "	10th "	SHANGHAI
TJIKEMBANG	SHANGHAI	7th "	10th "	BATAVIA
TJIPANAN	JAVA	13th "	16th "	SAIGON & BATAVIA
TJIBESAR	JAVA	15th "	18th "	BATAVIA
TJILEBOET	NORTH CHINA	16th "	18th "	MAKASSAR & JAVA
TJIKINI	NORTH CHINA	2nd Mar.	4th Mar.	BATAVIA

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*S.S. "FULDA"	30th Jan. 1927.	6th February, 1927.
*S.S. "DEUTFLINGER"	25th Feb.	26th February "
*S.S. "TRIER"	25th March "	31st January "
*S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	22nd April "	30th April "
*S.S. "COLENZ"		21st May "

For Freight and Passage, please apply to—

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Telephone C. 4557. 4, Queen's Building, Chater Road. HONG KONG. [26]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

CANTON	"WAISHING"	Thursday, 27th Jan. at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"FOOSHING"	Thursday, 27th Jan. at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHAKSANG"	Thursday, 27th Jan. at Noon
BANGKOK	"KUMSANG"	Saturday, 29th Jan. at Noon
STRAITS & CALOUTTA		
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"WAISHING"	Sunday, 30th Jan. at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"MAUSANG"	Tuesday, 1st Feb. at 1 p.m.
STRAITS & CALOUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Friday, 4th Feb. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGHUNG"	Wednesday, 8th Feb. at 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG	"MINGSANG"	Thursday, 10th Feb. at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via MOJI & KOBE	"LAISANG"	Friday, 11th Feb. at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALOUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Friday, 11th Feb. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALOUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday, 15th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Thursday, 17th Feb. at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. GENERAL MANAGERS. Telephone: Central No. 215.

GLEN LINE.

FARE HONG KONG TO LONDON £32.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamship "GLENITFER"	... (via Oran) ...	23rd February.
Motor Vessel "GLENAGLE"	...	8th March.
Motor Vessel "GLENAGHRY"	...	6th April.

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENAMOI"	... Doa Hong Kong.	7th February.
Motor Vessel "GLENAGHRY"	...	17th February.
Motor Vessel "GLENAGLE"	...	3rd March.
Motor Vessel "GLENAGHRY"	...	29th March.
Steamship "GLENARTHEMISHIRE"	...	31st March.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to:

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUZ.

"BABY CASTLE" ... Sails on or about 19th February

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (PIUM). TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS. REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
"A" CLASS: £72. 10s. 0d. "B" CLASS: £66. 0s. 0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

"VIMINALE"	... From Hong Kong.	Sails on or about 3rd February
"REMO"	...	Sails on or about 3rd March

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

"ROMOLO"	... From Hong Kong.	Sails on or about 8th February
"VIMINALE"	...	Sails on or about 4th March
"REMO"	...	Sails on or about 5th April

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

"UMSINGA"	... Sails from Calcutta End of Feb.
"UMZUMBI"	... Sails from Calcutta 31st March

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued from Hong Kong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED. Agents.

Telephone: Central 1030. [17]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers. Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

FOR SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW AND RETURN (Comprising 2 to 9 Days)

HAINING	... Friday, 23th January, at 2 p.m.
HAIOHNG	... Monday, 31st January, at 1 p.m.
HAIHONG	... Saturday, 5th February, at 3 p.m.

* For Swatow Only. * Calling at Swatow for Passengers.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Fochow (Pagoda Anchorage) or vice versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$50.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO. General Managers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
JAPAN	Amoy	26th Jan.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN, SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE via SIBERIA	Pres. Jackson	26th Jan.
SHANGHAI	Tientsin	26th Jan.
JAPAN	Liaohow	27th Jan.
MANILA	Makassar	28th Jan.
EUROPE via NARAYAN (letters only)	Hakata Maru	29th Jan.
EUROPE via NARAYAN (papers only)	Seang Bee	30th Jan.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	L'Arlequin	1st Feb.
SHANGHAI	Palatine	2nd Feb.
SHANGHAI	Morea	4th Feb.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Tanda	7th Feb.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Haihow and Haiphong	Yuen	Wednesday, 26th, 10.30 A.M.
Manila	Uyelo	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan & EUROPE via SIBERIA (letters & postcards specially super-scribed "via SIBERIA" only)	Kiwan Maru	2.30 P.M.
Swatow	Seachwang	2.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tai Lee No. 1	5.00 P.M.
Bangkok	Chakong	Thursday, 27th, 10.30 A.M.
Java via Sourabaya	Tjondara	11.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Suowen	2.30 P.M.
Manila	Pres. Jackson	3.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Koku Maru	4.00 P.M.
Manila, Sandakan, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 12th Feb.	Hai Ling	Friday, 28th, 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ling	1.45 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa	Danaka	Saturday, 29th, 10.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via SIBERIA (letters & postcards specially super-scribed "via SIBERIA" only)	D'Arlequin	11.45 A.M.
Swatow	Yas Heuts	2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Hosan Maru	Sunday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow & Bangkok	Kiwan Maru	9.00 A.M.
Sandakan	Mawang	Monday, 31st, 11.30 A.M.
Swatow	Hui Ching	Noon
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa	Danaka	Tuesday, 1st, 10.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via SIBERIA (letters & postcards specially super-scribed "via SIBERIA" only)	D'Arlequin	11.45 A.M.
Swatow	Yas Heuts	2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and EUROPE via SIBERIA (letters and postcards specially super-scribed "via SIBERIA" only)	Patroclus	Thursday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via SIBERIA (letters & postcards specially super-scribed "via SIBERIA" only)	Morea	Friday, 4th, 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hong	Saturday, 5th, Noon

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

OF	DATE
London	January 25th, 1927.
Telegraphic Transfer	3.0
Bank Bills, on demand	1/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/16
Bank Bills, at 60 days' sight	2/3
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2 1/2
On Paris	1.25
Bank Bills, on demand	1.25
Credit, 4 months' sight	1.25
On New York	48
Bank Bills, on demand	48
Credit, at 60 days' sight	50
On Bombay	135
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank Bills, on demand	135
On Shanghai	135
Bank Bills, at sight	135
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama	99
On Manila	97
On Singapore	97
On Haiphong	13 1/2
On Saigon	nom.
On Bangkok	93
Sterling, Bank's Buying rate	\$9.75
Gold LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	26 7/16
Bar Silver, per oz.	26 7/16

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital	\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	\$50,000,000
Reserve Funds:	
Sterling	\$4,500,000
Silver	\$7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. D. G. M. BERNARD,

Chairman.

Hon. Mr. A. O. LING,

Deputy Chairman.

W. H. Bell, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.,

A. H. Compton, Esq., T. G. Wall, Esq.,

W. L. Patterson, Esq., H. P. White, Esq.,

S. M. Young, Esq.,

Chief Manager.

A. H. BARKER, Esq.,

Branches:

Amoy, Hongkong, Peking,

Bangkok, Hankow, Penang,

Batavia, Harbin, Rangoon,

Bombay, Iloilo, Shanghai,

Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore,

Canton, Lyons, Siam,

Chongking, London, Saigon,

Colon, Malacca, Swatow,

Dairen, Fookow, Tientsin,

Haiphong, Hankow, Tokyo,

Hankow, Nagasaki, Yokohama,

Harbin, New York.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application. Hong Kong, 27th May, 1926. [35]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, A. H. BARKER, Chief Manager. Hong Kong, 27th May, 1926. [35]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

10, Des Vaux Road Central.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$10,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL 5,000,000

RESERVE FUND 1,200,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Canton, Osaka, Haiphong,

London, Singapore, Batavia,

Seattle, Melbourne, Kowloon,

Nagasaki, Calcutta, New York,

Tientsin, Saigon, Kobe,

Manila, San Francisco, Peking,

Bombay, Taipei, Hongkong,

Shanghai, Tokyo, Sourabaya,

Paris, Penang, Semarang,

Soolulu.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Savings Deposit Boxes To Let.

Kai Yuen Po, Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 22nd May, 1926.

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.

AN AMERICAN BANK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS U.S. \$3,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

37, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI.

General Banking and Exchange Business.

Interest Allowed on all Deposits.

Rates on Application.

LONDON AND PARIS AGENTS:

EQUITABLE TRUST CO., or N.Y. 25, D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office: 99, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital, Frs. 75,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital, Frs. 65,000,000.00

Reserve Fund, Frs. 50,000,000.00

BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Batavia, Pondicherry,

Battambang, Hong Kong, Saigon,

Canton, Managua, Shanghai,

Djibouti, Noumea, Singapore,

Fort-Bayard, Papeete, Tientsin,

Haiphong, Hankow, Yunnanfu,

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

In NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

A. LECOT, Manager.

Hong Kong, 20th March, 1924. [32]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital fully paid-up Yen 100,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Alexandria, Hankow, Rangoon,

Batavia, Kaituma, Saigon,

Bombay, Karachi, Sourabaya,

Buenos Aires, Kobe, San Francisco,

Ayr, London, Lima,

Calcutta, Lyons, Seattle,

Canton, Los Angeles, Semarang,

Chongking, Manila, Shanghai,

Dairen, Nagasaki, Singapore,

Fuzhou, Nanking, Shimoda,

Hankow, Newchwang, Sydney,

Hankow, Osaka, Tientsin,

Hankow, New York, Tokyo,

Hankow, Peking, Tientsin,

Harbin, Rio de Janeiro,

Hong Kong, Janeiro,

Yokohama (temporarily closed).

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

H. MORI, Manager.

Hong Kong, 7th Dec., 1926. [35]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE.

POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.

(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital, Frs. 20,000,000

Reserves, Frs. 11,100,000

Special Working Capital, Frs. 50,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, Lyons, Marseilles,

Saigon, Hankow, Hanoi,

Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin,

Canton, Hong Kong.

BANKERS:

France: Societe Generale, Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

London: Midland Bank Ltd.

New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Correspondents throughout the World.

A. ROLLIN, Manager.

Hong Kong, 2nd December, 1926.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

(TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital, Subscribed Yen 45,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) Yen 29,375,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

Japan: Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe,

Osaka.

Formosa: Giran, Kagi, Kankou,

Keelung, Makong, Nankou,

Shinchien, Taichu, Tainan,

Takao, Tamsui, Toan, Heito,

Taito.

China: Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy,

Fookow, Swatow, Canton,

Others: Hong Kong, Singapore, Sourabaya, Semarang, Batavia,

Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:

The London-Country-Westminster and Park Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Siam, India, Philippines, Islands, Java, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.

T. TAKAGI, Manager.

Hong Kong, 11th May, 1926. [37]

Three Castles

The Cigarette of Quality



ALSO PACKED IN REGULAR 50s AND 20s

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd. EA-215

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 2nd of November, 1917.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$50,000,000.00

PAID-UP CAPITAL 19,750,000.00

RESERVE FUND 9,854,398.69

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Hong Kong Branch: 4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in all parts of the world.

London Bankers: THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

New York Bankers: THE EQUITY TRUST CO., THE TRAVELERS BANK, COLUMBIA TRUST CO.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on Approved Securities.

Special facilities for domestic exchange.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

Hong Kong, January 16th, 1926. [38]

NEDERLANDSche HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NEDERLANDSche TRADING SOCIETY).

Established 1834.

Hong Kong Branch established 1908.

Authorized Capital Guilder 150,000,000.

Paid-up Capital (21,500,000)

Reserve Fund (20,988,870)

Special Reserves (21,177,340)

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 14, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 4.

Authorized Capital £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital £1,300,000

Paid-up Capital £1,050,000

Reserve Fund £1,350,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Kandy, Penang,

Batavia, Karachi, Port Louis,

Bombay, Kots Bharu (Mauritius),

Calcutta, Kuala Lumpur,

Colon, Singapore, Shanghai,

Delhi, Kuantan, Sima,